

# BOOK 3

# Unit Twenty-One

# 21



## Conditional Sentences



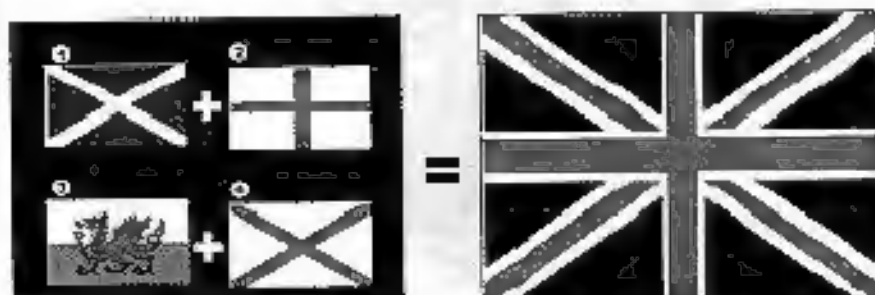
Sometimes I sit down and imagine what I would do if I got rich. Well, I'm afraid that the chances aren't very big. But, if it happened, I would stop working and I'd travel around the world. I would marry my beautiful and lovely neighbour Mary. She says that at the moment, I am too poor for her. Oh, I can imagine all the things I would do that aren't possible today. But I know, those are dreams. Maybe I should be more realistic. Some people say that I should plan my life better. They say: "If you work hard, you will have more money, you will have more pleasure, and people will probably like you more than today." It's simple: if you work hard, you will get rich; and once you are rich, you are happy.



*(10 years later...)*

Oh, I remember how I said: "If I were rich, I would ..." I had so many dreams and plans. Now, 10 years later, I can only say: if only I had worked more, I would have been rich today. Oh, if I had studied more, I would have been more prepared, I would have had a good paying job in an interesting company. If things had gone differently, I would have married Mary. Now, instead, I'm single and not as happy as I could have been. It's true what they say: regret always comes too late. I hope I'll get another chance.

## THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS



The British flag has three colors. It is a juxtaposition of three crosses representing the union of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which once were independent countries. The flag of England was white with an upright red cross. The flag of Scotland was blue with two diagonal white crosses and the flag of Ireland was white with two diagonal red crosses.



The American flag also has three colors. It has thirteen stripes representing the thirteen colonies which were part of the United States during the independence revolution. The fifty stars represent the fifty states that now form the United States of America.

### Extra Information

#### The U.S.A. anthem: The Star Spangled Banner

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?





## The British anthem: God Save the Queen

God save our gracious Queen,  
Long live our noble Queen,  
God save the Queen!  
Send her victorious,

Happy and Glorious,  
Long to reign over us;  
God save the Queen!

Listening

### COUNTRIES

Argentina  
Belgium  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Canada  
China  
Denmark  
France  
Germany  
Great Britain  
Greece  
Holland  
Ireland  
Italy  
Japan  
Mexico  
Portugal  
Russia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Switzerland  
The United States

### NATIONALITIES

Argentinian  
Belgian  
Bolivian  
Brazilian  
Canadian  
Chinese  
Danish  
French  
German  
English  
Greek  
Dutch  
Irish  
Italian  
Japanese  
Mexican  
Portuguese  
Russian  
South African  
Spanish  
Swiss  
American

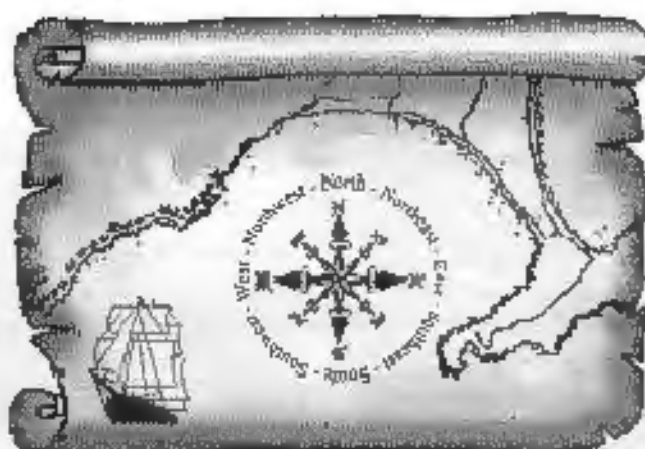
### LANGUAGES

Spanish  
Flemish, French  
Spanish  
Portuguese  
English, French  
Chinese  
Danish  
French  
German  
English  
Greek  
Dutch  
English  
Italian  
Japanese  
Spanish  
Portuguese  
Russian  
South African, English  
Spanish  
French, German, Italian  
English

**Errata:** A person who was born in Great Britain is British and not English.

Reading

### THE WORLD AND ITS DIRECTIONS



## Extra Information

### Conditional Sentences

**Definition:** They are secondary sentences that express conditions, so that the action in the main sentence may be: 1. Possible; 2. Imaginary; 3. Impossible. They begin with expressions, such as: *IF, I WISH, IMAGINE THAT*, etc.

#### A) Future conditionals = 1<sup>st</sup> Conditional

Future conditionals express facts which may be possible in the future.

If + Present Tense, Future Tense

e.g.: If I study (present), I will pass (future) the final test.  
Cond. Sentence                      Main Sentence

According to this sentence, passing the final test is a fact that will become true if I study.

e.g.: If he gets rich (present), he will marry (future) his neighbor.  
Cond. Sentence                      Main Sentence

According to this sentence, marrying his neighbor is a fact that will become true if he gets rich.

#### B) Hypothetical conditionals = 2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional

Hypothetical conditionals express facts which are not likely to be possible. They express imaginary situations.

If + Past Tense, would + infinitive without "to"

e.g.: If I studied (past), I would pass (would + inf. without "to") the test.  
Cond. Sentence                      Main Sentence

According to this sentence, it is not likely that I will study.

If he got (past) rich, he'd marry (would + inf. w/o "to") his neighbor.  
Cond. Sentence                      Main Sentence

According to this sentence, it is not likely that he will get rich.

**Extra Information**

**Obs:** When the verb in the Cond. Sentence is the verb "to be", we use the construction "were":

<u>Indicative mood - Past tense (to be)</u>	<u>Subjunctive Mood - Past tense (to be)</u>
I was	If I were
You were	If you were
He was	If he were
She was	If she were
It was	If it were
We were	If we were
You were	If you were
They were	If they were

e.g.: If he were (past) rich, he'd marry (would + inf. without "to") his neighbor.

Cond. Sentence	Main Sentence
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According to this sentence, he is not rich. (if he were rich = he is not rich.)

**C) Counterfactual conditionals = 3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional**

**Counterfactual conditionals** express a chance that existed in the past, but no longer exists at present.

If + had + past participle, would + have + past participle  
past perfect

e.g.: If I had studied (past perfect) last week, I would have passed (would +  
Conditional Sentence Main Sentence  
have + past participle) the final test yesterday.

Main Sentence

According to this sentence, I didn't study, so I didn't pass the test.

If he had got (past perfect) rich, he would have married (would + have +  
past participle) his neighbor.  
 Conditional Sentence Main Sentence  
 Main Sentence

According to this sentence, he didn't get rich, so he didn't marry his neighbor.



## Reading and writing

Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form.

1. We would answer IF WE ~~SAID~~ COULD. (can)
2. They will get wet IF ~~IT~~ RAINS. (rain)
3. If I had known that, IF ~~IT~~ I HAD MADE a mistake. (not/make)
4. Will you help me IF I ~~NEED~~ YOU? (need)
5. If you did as I told you, WOULD SUCCEED. (succeed)
6. It would have been better IF YOU ~~HAD~~ WAITED. (wait)
7. I'll help you IF I CAN. (can)
8. You will pass your examination IF YOU WORK HARD. (work hard)
9. He would have told me IF I ~~HAD~~ ASKED HIM. (ask him)
10. You will succeed IF YOU DO as I tell you. (do)

## Conversation

1. What will happen if you eat too much chocolate?
2. What will happen if you work out 2 hours a day?
3. What would you do if you won 1 million dollars?
4. Where would you work if you could choose the place?
5. Where would you have gone if you had had a lot of money last vacation?
6. How many hours would you have slept if you had gone to bed at midnight?

## Conversation

Student A: Ask a question beginning with: "What will you do if...".

Student B: Answer the question completely. Then reverse roles.

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Student B: Answer the question completely. Then reverse roles.





# Homework

Choose the best alternative.

1. If I win a small prize in the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ a new TV.  
a) would buy                      ☒ b) will buy                      c) would have bought
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ English fluently, I would hire you.  
☒ a) spoke                      b) had spoken                      c) would have talked
3. If John arrives on time, I \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
☒ a) will talk                      b) would talk                      c) would have talked
4. If we had money, we \_\_\_\_\_ to Hawaii.  
a) will travel                      ☒ b) would travel                      c) would have traveled
5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ more money last year, we would have travelled to NY.  
☒ a) had had                      b) had                      c) have had
6. If I could swim, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with you.  
a) will go                      ☒ b) would have gone                      c) would go
7. If I had had your address, I \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
☒ a) would have written                      b) would write                      c) wrote
8. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ your wife immediately.  
☒ a) left                      b) would have left                      c) would leave
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ her the truth, she wouldn't have accepted it.  
a) told                      ☒ b) had told                      c) tell
10. If they \_\_\_\_\_ me, I would have helped them.  
☒ a) had asked                      b) asked                      c) ask
11. If my ex-girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ about my true personality, she \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
a) knows/  
will leave                      ☒ b) hadn't known/  
wouldn't have left                      c) knew/  
would leave
12. If I \_\_\_\_\_ rich, I would travel all over the world.  
☒ a) was                      ☒ b) were                      c) am

# Homework

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate verb between parentheses.

- If I have time, I WILL GO to the club. (go)
- If he ~~had~~ money, he WOULD BUY that house. (buy)
- Would you have written to Jane if you HAD HAD her address? (have)
- She will pass her examination if she STUDIES hard. (study)
- If he could, he WOULD STEAL it from you. (steal)
- If I hadn't lost all my money, I WOULD HAVE BUILT a beautiful house. (build)
- Would they do their exercises if they HAD time? (have)
- If she calls, I WOULDN'T ANSWER. (not/answer)
- Will you really play the piano if you GET one? (get)
- If the weather HAD BEEN fine I would have gone to the beach. (be)
- She WOULD HAVE SEEN a wonderful concert if she had arrived earlier. (see)
- She will be here in time if it DOESN'T RAIN. (not/rain)
- If I saw Mary, I WOULD SPEAK to her. (speak)
- If they were here, they WOULD HELP me. (help)
- The boy would eat if you GAVE him the apple. (give)
- If he knows they have a lot of money, he WILL ASK them for some. (ask)

Complete the sentences below.

- He'll probably go to Britain if I HAVE MONEY.
- If I see my boyfriend/girlfriend tonight, I WILL FEEL HAPPY.
- It would be expensive if I REPAIRED MY CAR.
- If you find my car, WOULD YOU TELL ME PLEASE.
- You would have passed your exam if YOU HAD STUDIED MORE.
- If she stays with her friends, SHE WOULD BE HAPPY.
- I would spend all my time travelling if I GOT RICH.
- If I ~~had~~ gone in December, I WOULD HAVE ENJOYED IT.
- If he got married, I WOULDN'T GO WITH HIM.
- We would have written that IF I AGREE.
- If my nose were shorter, I WOULD NEED A SURGERY.
- If I hadn't been so tired, I WOULD HAVE GONE TO THE PARTY.



## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Sam's name

Elizabeth's name

wild)

Complete the sentences below

2. \* you come atc I will go to BKF

(b) (5) DPP

It will be nice if I go

{see}

35 I were the president, I would go to Mexico

2. If my mother sees me now SHE WILL FEEL BAD

(ask)

7. I would have called you IF I HAD SEEN  
IF I SAW YOU

She would be happy IF SHE WERE <sup>want</sup> GO OUT

The teachers would love it IF IT IS NEDEGOOD

• ☒ I had more time WOULD HAVE

They will sing if they feel good.

She had canceled my agenda I WOULD HAVE GO TO MEET YOU

Why would have been suprised IF SHE HAD SCRIPTED

2. If we were me HE WOULD BE A GOOD GUY

Boeing wouldn't have sunk if ~~he~~ <sup>it</sup> had a good data ~~base~~ <sup>center</sup> (computer)

Israel would have won the World Cup in 1998 IF RONALDO HADN'T HAD PROBLEMS



Write 5 sentences with "If + PRESENT"

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Write 5 sentences with "If + PAST"

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Write 5 sentences with "If + PAST PERFECT"

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_



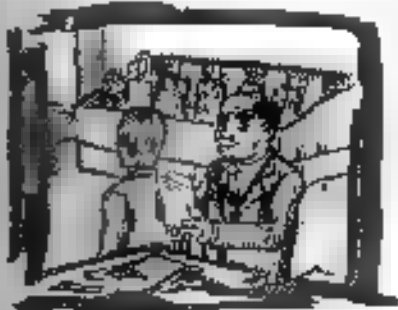
# Unit Twenty-Two

# 22



## Used to and Supposed to

## Listening



A long time ago, Tom used to be a lawyer. He had his office down town, but he wasn't happy about it. He used to have many clients, but many of them paid very badly.

So, on a certain day he decided to become a French teacher. It didn't work out the way he wanted. He didn't like teaching and the strong passion he used to have for the language disappeared quickly.



After he came to this conclusion, he decided to become a short story writer. At that time, Tom also used to write for magazines and newspapers.



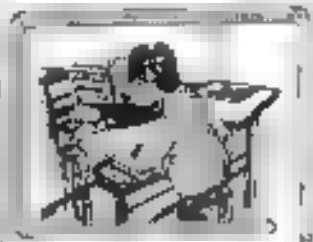
Last year, he stopped writing and got depressed. He was no longer satisfied with his job.



## Professions



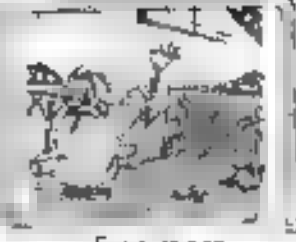
Architect



Computer analyst



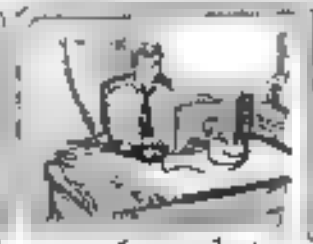
Doctor



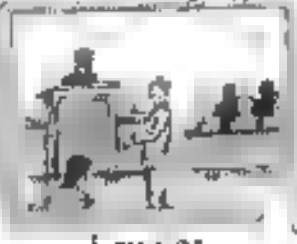
Engineer



Fireman



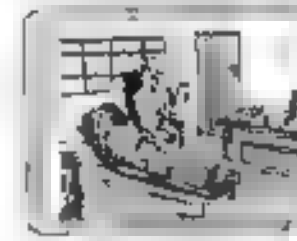
Journalist



Lawyer



Painter



Psychologist



Salesman



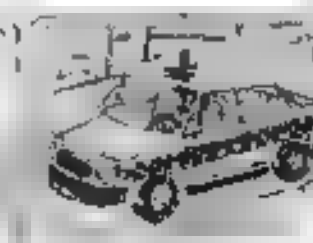
Secretary



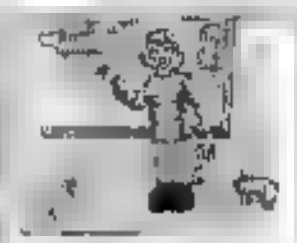
Singer



Student



Taxi driver



Teacher



Waiter



**TOM:**

Rachel, you are my friend. What do you think I should do? At the moment, I'm doing absolutely nothing, but I know that I'm supposed to get a job. I need to support my family.

**RACHEL:** Yes, I agree. You're supposed to find a job again. Why don't



you go back to writing. You are good at writing. It pays well and you used to enjoy it, didn't you?

**TOM:** Probably, you're right. Writing is the best option I have now.

**RACHEL:** So, just do it!

**TOM:** To be honest, I'm supposed to have an interview tomorrow morning at "The Daily Herald" newspaper. I just needed your opinion.

**RACHEL:** That's OK. I feel happy for you. Everybody is supposed to do something with their lives. We are much too young to stop working and retire. Retiring is only after 65.

**TOM:** That's it, thanks!

**RACHEL:** Don't worry! That's what friends are for!



**MARK:** Susan, what did you use to do when you were a child?

**SUSAN:** I used to read a lot, but now I don't read much anymore. And, what did you use to do when you were a child?

**MARK:** When I was a boy, I used to play football every day.

Where did you use to go when you were in college?

**SUSAN:** When I was in college, I used to drink beer at "The Pirate's Inn", eat pasta at "Mamma Mia" pizzeria and we used to go dancing at "Metropolis".

**MARK:** Do you still go out much nowadays?

**SUSAN:** No, now I no longer have time to go out very much.



**A) Used to + Verb (infinitive form)**

**1. Something happened regularly in the past, but no longer happens; a past habit:**

e.g. Before TV was invented, people used to listen to the radio every night.  
What did you use to do when you were a child?

**2. Something that was true in the past, but not at present:**

e.g. In the sixties, there used to be many hippies.

**B) Am/Are/Is + Used to + Verb (ing)**

**1. A present habit:**

e.g. I am used to drinking water at lunch time.  
Is your father used to working 14 hours a day?

**C) Am/Are/Is + Supposed to + Verb (infinitive form)**

**1. Something that is a present expectation:**

e.g. Teachers are supposed to give instruction and help students learn.  
Are British and American students supposed to study every day?

**2. Something that is a future expectation:**

e.g. I am supposed to go to the beach next weekend.

**D) Was/Were + Supposed to + Verb (infinitive form)**

**1. Something that was a past expectation:**

e.g. You were supposed to call me last night. Why didn't you call me?  
Wasn't the train supposed to arrive at 10? It's already 10.30!  
The airplane was supposed to have landed by now (by now = past)

## Reading and writing

Complete with: was/were supposed to, am, are/is supposed to, used to, am, are/is + used to (use information in parentheses).

- 1 In the year 2050 we ARE SUPPOSED TO have computers for use about everything. (future expectation)
- 2 In the past, we WERE SUPPOSED TO have working people where we use computers now. (true in the past, but not at present)
- 3 In the 50s, everyone WAS SUPPOSED TO dance to slow music. (true in the past, but not at present)
- 4 Men ARE SUPPOSED TO be stronger than women. (present expectation)
- 5 They WERE SUPPOSED TO send the merchandise last night. (past expectation)
- 6 The ship IS SUPPOSED TO sail away at two o'clock tomorrow. (future expectation)
- 7 He WAS SUPPOSED TO come at 4 o'clock yesterday. (past expectation)
- 8 When I lived here, I always USED TO eat in this restaurant. (past habit)
- 9 In which room is the class we ARE SUPPOSED TO meet? (future expectation)
- 10 I AM SUPPOSED TO study 40 minutes a day. (present habit)

## Reading and writing

Based on the context of the sentences, analyze if it's a past, present habit or a present, future, past expectation. Then complete the sentences with: was/were supposed to, am, are/is supposed to, used to, am, are/is used to.

- 1 It's strange he can't pass the test. He USED TO be such a good student.  
a present habit      b past habit      c future expectation
- 2 On which line AM I SUPPOSED TO sign?  
a present expectation      b present habit      c past habit
- 3 He IS SUPPOSED TO sleeping only 9 hours per night.  
a past habit      b past expectation      c present habit
- 4 The tourists WERE SUPPOSED TO be at the hotel by now.  
a present expectation      b past expectation      c future expectation
- 5 I USED TO live in London, but now I live in New York.  
a past habit      b present habit      c past expectation



# Homework

Based on the text, answer the questions below

1. What did Tom use to do before he was a teacher?  
TOM USED TO BE A LAWYER
2. According to Rachel, what is Tom supposed to do?  
TOM IS SUPPOSED TO A WRITER
3. What is Tom supposed to do tomorrow morning?  
HE WENT SUPPOSED TO HAVE AN INTERVIEW
4. What did Susan use to do when she was a child?  
SHE USED TO READ A LOT
5. Where did Susan use to go when she was in college?  
SHE USED TO DRINK BEER AT "THE PINEAPPLE"
6. What did Mark use to do when he was a child?  
HE USED TO PLAY FOOTBALL EVERY DAY

Answer the questions below

1. What did you use to do when you were a child?  
I USED TO GO TO SCHOOL
2. Where did you use to live when you were 10 years old?  
I USED TO LIVE IN VILA VERDE
3. Where did you use to study when you were 7 years old?  
I USED TO STUDY IN ESCOLA MONTE
4. What do you do? What are you supposed to do in your occupation?  
AN ADVISOR, SUPPOSED TO HAVE EVERY DAY

True / False exercise Write True or False after the following statements  
e.g. People are not supposed to smoke in the hospital True

1. Students are supposed to do their homework T
2. Teachers are supposed to beat lazy students. F
3. Tom is supposed to take care of his family. T
4. Mothers are supposed to cook every night. T
5. Polite people are supposed to leave garbage in public places F
6. Good students are not supposed to speak in Portuguese. F
7. Good teachers are supposed to emphasize grammar T
8. Coordinators are supposed to wear a tie F



Student's name \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the questions completely

1. What are doctors supposed to do?

DOCTORS SUPPOSED TO TAKE CARE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS

2. What are policemen supposed to do?

POLICEMEN SUPPOSED TO TAKE CARE OF SECURITY

3. How are secretaries supposed to dress?

4. How are waiters supposed to behave?

5. What are computer analysts supposed to do?

HE SUPPOSED TO TAKE CARE OF COMPUTERS

6. What are psychologists supposed to do?

PSYCHOLOGISTS SUPPOSED TO TAKE CARE OF BEHAVIOR

7. What are musicians supposed to do?

MUSICIANS SUPPOSED TO PLAY MUSIC.

8. What are good English teachers supposed to do?

HE SUPPOSED TO TEACH VERY WELL.

9. What are good English students supposed to do?

HE SUPPOSED TO LEARN VERY WELL.

10. Based on the characteristics that you wrote above (question 9), what were you supposed to do, but you didn't? Why didn't you do those things?  
e.g. I was supposed to study every day, but I didn't because I was not responsible enough.

I WAS SUPPOSED TO PLAY MUSIC VERY WELL, BUT I DIDN'T BECAUSE I DIDN'T REMEMBER HOW TO STUDY MUSIC







Write about your daily routine (use am/are/is + used to + V-ing)

EARLY MORNING. I WAKE UP 5.30 AM AND I GO TO MY JOB ON  
THE BUS. AFTER 9.00 AM I MAKE A LUNCH AND I GO BACK  
TO MY HOUSE 1.00 PM. I SPEND MOST OF MY TIME  
DOING HOUSEWORK, SHOPPING, WORKING ON MY COMPUTER, AND OTHER  
THINGS. I AM GOING TO BED 10.30 PM.

Take a look at your diary and see the things you were supposed to do but you didn't because you had no time

WELL, I HAVE MANY THINGS WHICH I SUPPOSED TO DO, BUT  
DIDN'T BECAUSE I HAD NO TIME. SOMETHINGS LIKE  
THIS: CLEAN MY BEDROOM, AND ORGANIZING MY  
THINGS AND STUDY MUSIC ETC...

Think about a dead relative of yours. Then write down about his/her past habits.

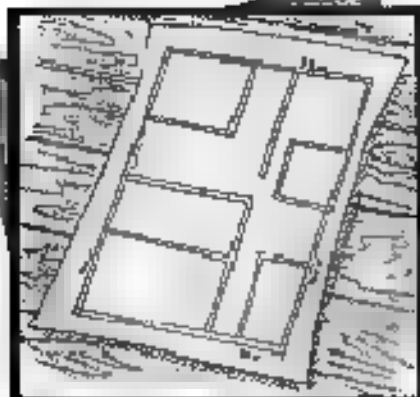
e.g. John was my uncle. He used to live in... he used to work as...

GRANDPA WAS MY FATHER. HE USED TO WORK HOW  
MACHINE, HE USED TO TEACH IN SCHOOL.

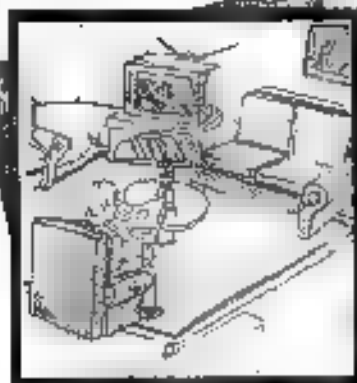
# Unit Twenty-Three

# 23

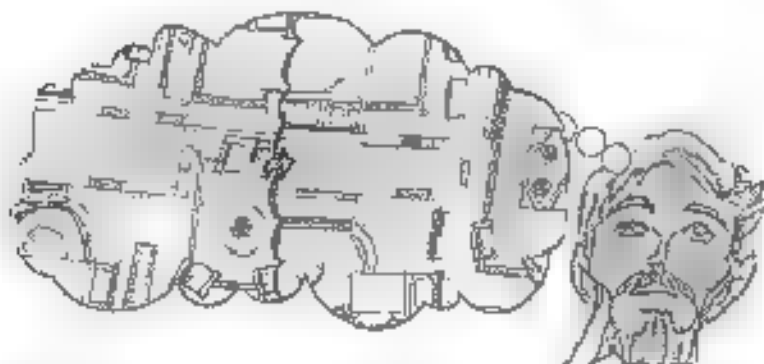
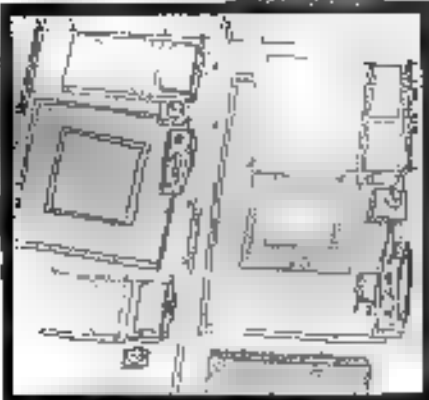
My house



I'm thinking about reorganizing my apartment. I'm not happy about the way it is now. My apartment is large, but it isn't well divided. I have more or less 300m<sup>2</sup> (square meters) available.

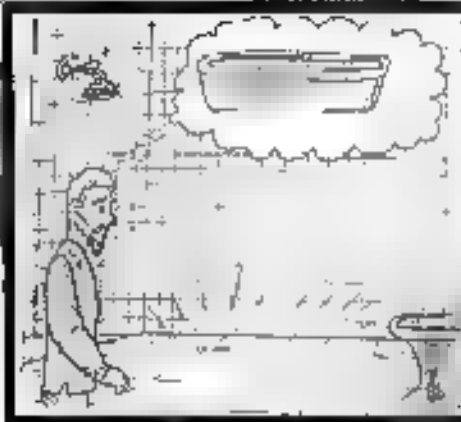


I have a rather small living room, that actually is also my dining room. Here I spend most of my time, watching TV, reading the newspaper, etc.

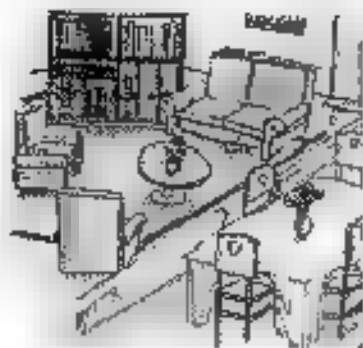
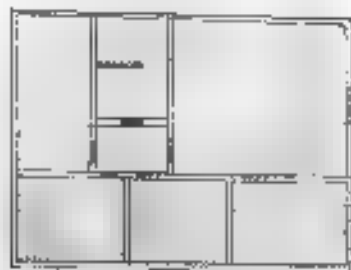


There are three bedrooms of which I use only one or two: one for myself and another for my guests.

I usually don't have many guests, except for my friends, who sometimes sleep over. I want to have fewer bedrooms, so that I can have more space in the living room and in the two bedrooms.



The kitchen looks OK. It's not very big, but it's acceptable. The bathroom should have a bathtub, besides the shower I already have. Probably I'll need an architect to help me design it all.



A: How many rooms are there in your house?

B: In my house, there are six rooms.

A: How many bedrooms are there?

B: There are three bedrooms.

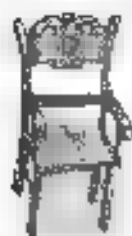
A: Is there a dining room?

B: Well, there is a living room that is also my dining room.

A: What is it like?

B: In my living and dining room, there is a table with four chairs. I have a TV and a VCR. there is a sofa and there are two comfortable armchairs. There is a big bookcase too. That's about it.

## PIECES OF FURNITURE



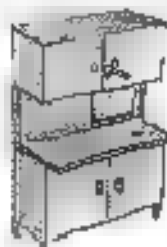
an armchair



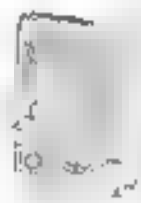
a bathtub



a bed



a cupboard



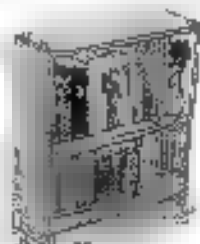
a dishwasher



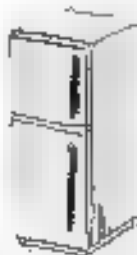
a lamp



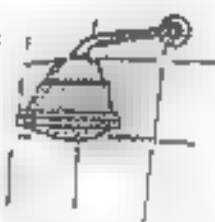
a mirror



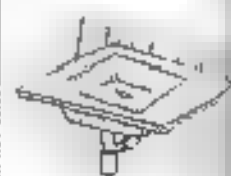
a bookcase



a refrigerator



a shower



a sink



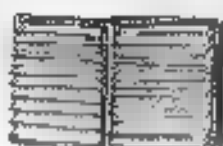
a sofa



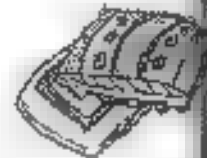
a stove



a toilet



books



a clock



## Relative clauses

**Definition.** Relative clause is part of a sentence and it tells which person, thing or object we are talking about. It begins with relative pronouns **WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHOM, WHOSE, WHERE** and **WHEN**.

### 1 **WHO/THAT** as subjects of relative clauses:

We use them to define the **people** we are talking about

e.g. The actor **who/that** won the Oscar in 1998 was Jack Nickolson

Subject                      relative clause

What actor? The one *who won the Oscar in 1998* this clause tells us what actor we are talking about

**Obs.** When the relative clause does not tell which person we are talking about, but it only gives extra information about the person, we cannot use **that**, only **who**. We use commas (,) in these clauses.

e.g. Jack Nickolson, **who** won the Oscar in 1998, lives in Los Angeles.

Subject                      relative clause

We know we are talking about Jack Nickolson.

### 2 **WHICH/THAT** as subjects of relative clauses

We use them to define **things** or **objects** we are talking about

e.g. The car **that/which** crashed into the wall belonged to Mr. Smith.

Subject                      relative clause

What car? The one *which crashed into the wall* this clause tells us what car we are talking about.

**Obs.** When the relative clause does not tell which thing or object we are talking about, but it only gives extra information about the thing or object, we cannot use **that**, only **which**. We use commas (,) in these clauses.

e.g. London, **which** is England's capital, has about 8 million inhabitants.

Subject                      relative clause

We know we are talking about London.



### 3 WHO/THAT/WHOM as objects of relative clauses

We use them to define the **people** we are talking about when these people are the objects of the verb

e.g. I saw a girl crossing the street. She is my cousin.  
Subject      direct object

The girl who/that/whom I saw crossing the street is my cousin.  
relative clause

Obs.1 In this case, it is possible to omit the relative pronouns

e.g., The girl I saw crossing the street is my cousin.

Obs.2 If the people we are talking about are the indirect object of the verb, we use **WHOM** with a preposition

e.g. The man to whom I was speaking yesterday is my father

### 4 WHICH/THAT as objects of relative clauses.

We use them to define the **things or objects** we are talking about when these things or objects are the objects of the verb

e.g. I ate pizza last night I bought it at Pizza Hut  
subject      direct object

The pizza which/that I ate last night I bought at Pizza Hut  
relative clause

Obs. In this case, it is possible to omit the relative pronouns.

e.g. The pizza I ate last night I bought at Pizza Hut

### 5 WHOSE

It replaces **his, her, its** and **their** in relative clauses.

e.g. That man is a lawyer. **His** car is a Ferrari.

That man **whose** car is a Ferrari is a lawyer

### 6 WHERE

It is used to talk about **places**.

e.g. British and American is an English school. I study **there**.

British and American is the English school **where** I study

### 7. WHEN

We use **when** to modify a noun of time (year, day, time, century, etc.)

e.g.: I'll never forget the day **when** I met you.

Do you remember the time **when** we used to play in that park?



## Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below using **who/which/whose/where/whom**.

- A drugstore is a place where you buy medicine.  
 This is the boy whose father is in jail.  
 A lawyer is a person who is specialized in legal affairs.  
 The fruit which I like most is mango.  
 The girl from whom I borrowed the book yesterday died 1 year ago.

## Reading and writing

Join the sentences with **who/whose/which**.

A boy is my neighbor. He was kidnapped.

A boy who is my neighbor was kidnapped.

A woman phoned me some hours ago. Her office is across the street.

A woman whose office is across the street phoned me some hours ago.

What was the name of the dog? It won the contest.

What was the name of the dog which won the contest?

## Reading and writing

Match the phrases and the sentences below. Then join them to make one sentence, using **who/which/whose/whom/where**.

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Last night I went to the pub.   | ( E ) It causes tuberculosis.         |
| b) I have a dining room.           | ( F ) He works as a carpenter.        |
| c) Yesterday I met a man.          | ( B ) It is also my living room.      |
| d) That is the woman.              | ( A ) I met my wife there.            |
| e) Koch discovered the bacteria.   | ( D ) Her son is addicted to cocaine. |
| f) Stephenson is a friend of mine. | ( C ) I lent \$500 to him yesterday.  |

- a) Last night I went to the pub where I met my wife.  
 b) I have a dining room which is also my living room.  
 c) Yesterday I met a man whom I lent \$500 to yesterday.  
 d) That is the woman whose son is addicted to cocaine.  
 e) Koch discovered the bacteria which causes tuberculosis.  
 f) Stephenson is a friend of mine who works as a carpenter.

# Homework

Answer the questions completely

1 How many rooms are there in your house?

IN MY HOUSE THERE ARE 9 ROOMS.

2 How many bedrooms are there?

THERE ARE 4 BEDROOMS

3 How many bathrooms are there?

THERE ARE 3 BATHROOMS

4 Is there a dining room?

THERE IS A DINING ROOM

5. What furniture is there in your living room?

THERE IS A TABLE WITH SIX CHAIRS, A REFRIGERATOR, AND A CUPBOARD

Match the words and the pictures. After doing this, write for every object in what room you can find it.

a, a microwave oven

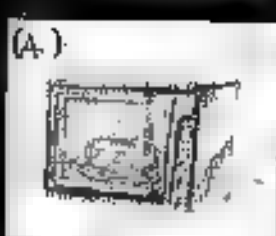
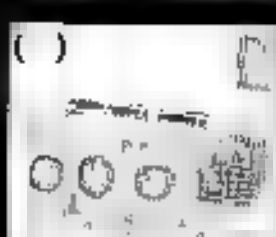
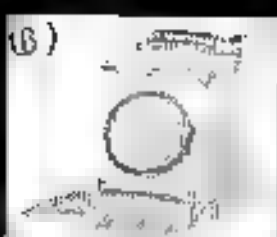
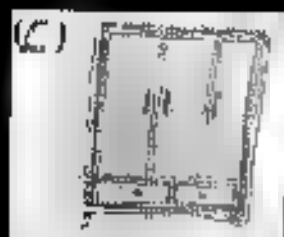
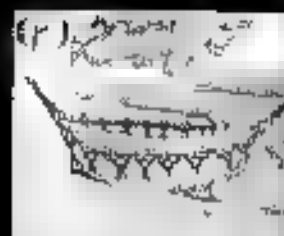
b) a washing machine

c) a wardrobe

d, a door mat

e) a cupboard

f) a hammock



# Homework

## 1 Complete with the appropriate Relative Clause

- a. The man whose you want to talk has just left.  
b. The lady who was here yesterday has gone to London.  
c. The book that I was reading last week was a detective story.  
d. Buy it back from the man that you sold it to.  
e. There is the man whose wife is my teacher.  
f. Japan was the country where that earthquake occurred.  
g. 1960 is the year that the revolution took place.  
h. My sister who you met yesterday wants to talk to you.  
i. Her father who has been to Paris, has just returned.  
j. The London train, which should arrive at 2.30, is late.  
k. May is the month that the weather is usually the hottest.  
l. Julius Caesar, who was a great general, was also a writer.  
m. Dr. Jones is the professor whose course I am taking.  
n. My aunt, whom I am living with, is very kind to me.  
o. The building which he lives in is very old.  
p. The house that my parents are looking at is mine.  
q. The girl who you see at the door is my sister.  
r. My brother Bob, whose letter I've just read to you, is coming with us.  
s. My brother Bob, who you met yesterday, is coming with us.  
t. Did you find that woman whose keys were with me?  
u. The eggs that I bought yesterday are bad.  
v. The little boy who normally brings the milk, hasn't been here for three days.  
w. The dress which she is wearing is new.



# CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

What is your house like? Try to be complete (number of rooms, kinds of rooms, shape of the rooms, size of the rooms, furniture, colors, etc.) and use all vocabulary you know

Complete the sentences below with **who/which/whom/where/whose**.

- a) The magazine which you lent me is very interesting.
- b) The beautiful woman whom you spoke to on the street is my English teacher.
- c) Where is there a shop where I can buy postcards?
- d) The teacher in the next class, whose name I can never remember, makes a lot of noise.
- e) The raw fish which I ate yesterday wasn't good.
- f) The girl who you can see at that table is my best friend.
- g) I recently went back to the town where I was born.
- h) Beethoven, whose music you have just listened to, was one of the world's finest composers.
- i) What's that music which you are listening to?
- j) The girl who is sitting at the desk is the secretary.
- k) The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean.
- l) The doctor who she visited is famous.
- m) The building where he lives is very old.



## GUESS AGAIN KNOWLEDGE

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

What does VCR stand for?

It stands for Video Cassette Recorder

What does AIDS stand for?

ACQUIRED IMMUNOLOGICAL DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

What does HIV stand for?

HUMAN IMMUNOLOGICAL VIRUS

What does UK stand for?

IT STANDS FOR UNITED KINGDOM

What does LASER stand for?

LIGHT AMPLIFICATION BY STIMULATED EMISSION OF RADIATION

What does WWW stand for?

IT STANDS FOR WORLDWIDE WEB

What does RAM memory stand for?

RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

Where would you rather live?

I'd rather live in Cancun. (= I would prefer to live in Cancun.)

Where would you rather work?

Would you rather have a BMW or a Ferrari?

I'D RATHER HAVE A BMW.

Would you rather go to the movies or stay home tonight?

Would you rather have Coke or Sprite now?

I'D RATHER HAVE SPRITE.

Would you rather have a dog or a cat?

I'D RATHER HAVE A DOG.

Complete the sentences below with **actually**, **currently**, **beside** and **besides**:

1 It's a very good movie ACTUALLY it's the best movie I've ever seen.

2 The VCR is BESIDE the TV

3 I am CURRENTLY working as a salesman

4 BESIDES my father, I also like my mother and my siblings.

# Unit Twenty-Four

# 24



Future Continuous and Future Perfect Tense



HUMAN RESOURCES	PRODUCTION	MARKETING	FINANCE
1000000	4 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
2 Personnel	5 Distribution	8 Sales	11 Customer accounts
1 Wages and salaries	6 Quality	9 After sales services	12 Finance services

Each day more organizations find that employees at all levels can be a source of innovative and profitable ideas. Participatory management is changing the traditional ways of management



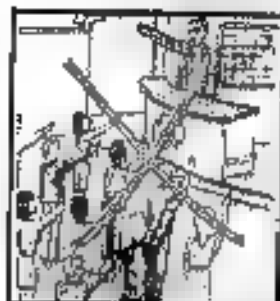
In brief, the philosophy is that you stimulate the natural creativity of people at all levels of the organization by encouraging them to set corporate goals. Give them what they need, and they'll do the job



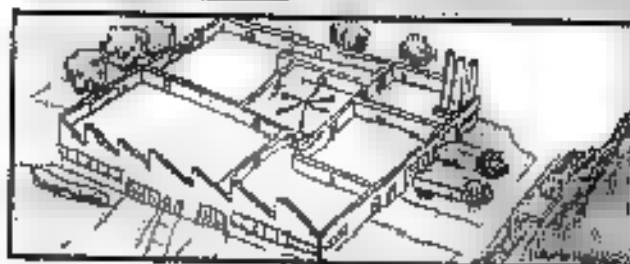
Teams are formed horizontally and vertically so that all parts of the organization participate in sharing information and improvements



Traditional management disappears. In its place is decentralization. Responsibility is placed at the lowest possible level

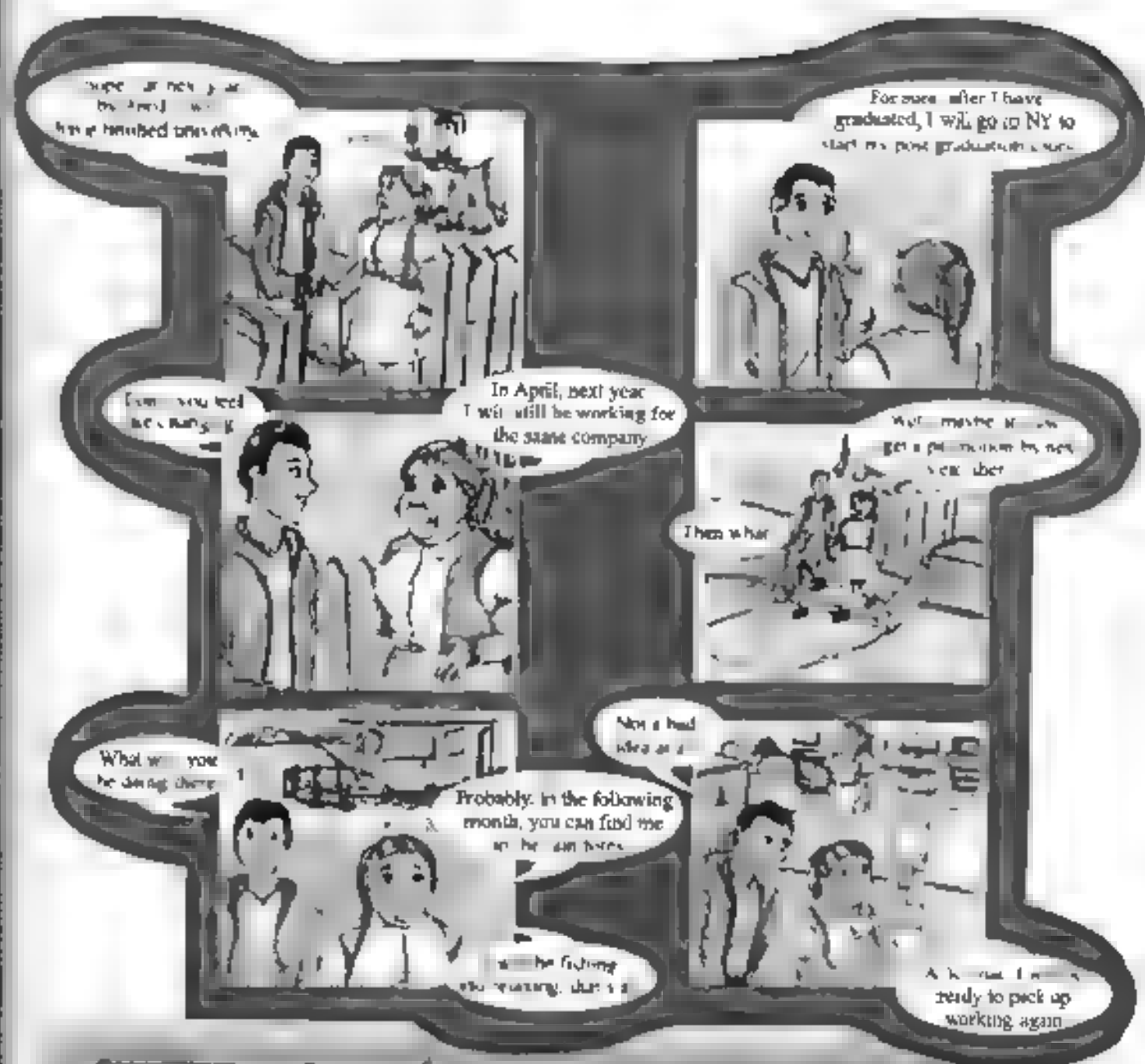


For the organization, the results will be new ideas for products and services, better and more effective methods of working, and greater productivity at less cost



For the employees, the benefits are greater self-fulfillment, a change to progress and a happier and smoother running workplace





**Ted** I hope that next year, by April, I will have finished university. For sure, after I have graduated, I will go to NY to start my post-graduate course.

**Anna** In April, next year I will still be working for the same company.

**Ted** Don't you feel like changing?

**Anna** Well, maybe, in case I get a promotion by next year, then.

**Ted** Then what?

**Anna** Probably, in the following month, you can find me in the rain forest.

**Ted** What will you be doing there?

**Anna** I will be fishing and relaxing, that's all.

**Ted** Not a bad idea at all!

**Anna** After that, I will be ready to pick up working again!



## Extra Information

### The Future Continuous Tense

**A. Definition** The future continuous tense is characterised by the presence of **WILL + BE + V-ING**. It is used to express an action that is happening at a certain point in the future. The subject is in the middle of the action.

Read the text below:

Jack wakes up at 7:00 a.m. After that he takes a shower. He gets dressed. Then he has breakfast from 7:20 to 7:30. Then he leaves home at 7:35. At 7:40 he takes the bus and goes to work. He arrives at his office at 8:00. He works from 8:00 to midday. After that he has lunch. He returns to his office at 1:00 p.m. He goes back home at 5:00 p.m. In the evening, he attends Spanish classes from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. After that he works out from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Then he returns home and has dinner. He watches TV from 9:30 to midnight. Then he goes to bed.

Based on the fact that this is Jack's routine, we suppose that tomorrow Jack will do the same things. So

Tomorrow at 7:10 a.m. Jack **will be taking** a shower.  
(This sentence indicates that at this time Jack will be in the middle of the action of taking a shower.)

Tomorrow at 7:50 a.m. Jack **will be going** to work by bus.  
(This sentence indicates that at this time Jack will be in the middle of the action of going to work by bus.)

#### B. conjugation

Affirmative:	<u>Jack</u>	+	<u>will</u>	+	<u>be working</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs
Interrogative:	<u>Will</u>				<u>Jack</u>
	auxiliary verb	+			subject
					<u>be working?</u>
					main verbs
Negative:	<u>Jack</u>	+	<u>will</u>	+	<u>NOT</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs



## The Future Perfect Tense

**A. Definition:** The future perfect tense is characterised by the presence of **WILL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE**. It is used to express an act on that will be complete at a certain point in the future. The subject will have finished the action.

Read the text below:

Jack wakes up at 7:00 a.m. After that he takes a shower. He gets dressed. Then he has breakfast from 7:20 to 7:30. Then he leaves home at 7:35. At 7:40 he takes the bus and goes to work. He arrives at his office at 8:00. He works from 8:00 to midday. After that he has lunch. He returns to his office at 1:00 p.m. He goes back home at 5:00 p.m. In the evening, he attends Spanish classes from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. After that he works out from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Then he returns home and has dinner. He watches TV from 9:30 to midnight. Then he goes to bed.

Based on the fact that this is Jack's routine, we suppose that tomorrow Jack will do the same things. So...

Tomorrow by 7:05 p.m. Jack will have attended Spanish classes.  
(This sentence indicates that at this time Jack will have finished the action of attending Spanish classes.)

Tomorrow by 12:10 a.m. Jack will have gone to bed.  
(This sentence indicates that at this time Jack will have finished the action of going to bed.)

### B. conjugation.

Affirmative	Jack	+	will	+	have studied
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs
Interrogative	Will	+	Jack	+	have studied?
	auxiliary verb		subject		main verbs
Negative	Jack	+	will	+	have studied
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs

## Reading and writing.

Read the text about Mary. Supposing that Mary will do the same things tomorrow, answer the questions completely.

### MARY'S ROUTINE

Mary wakes up at 6.00 a.m. Then she takes a shower. She gets dressed. She doesn't have breakfast because she has no time. At 7.10 she takes her daughter Pamela to the nursery school. At 7.30 she takes the bus and goes to work. She arrives there at 8.30. She starts working at 9.15 and has a lunch break from midday to 1.00 p.m. Then she picks up working again. At 6.10 she goes back home. Her sister picks Pamela up at the nursery school at 6.15 p.m. so by the time Mary arrives home at 7.00, her daughter is already there. In the evening she has dinner, does the dishes, irons some clothes, watches TV and goes to bed at midnight.

1. Will Mary have woken up by 6.05 a.m.?

MARY WILL <sup>WAKE UP</sup> BE WORKING BY 6.05 AM.

2. What will Mary be doing at 6.10 a.m.?

MARY WILL BE TAKING A SHOWER.

3. What will Mary have done by 7.05 a.m.?

MARY WILL BE TAKING HER DAUGHTER PAMELA TO THE NURSERY.

4. Will Pamela be attending classes at the nursery school at 7.30?

MARY WILL NOT BE ATTENDING CLASSES AT THE NURSERY.

5. What will Mary be doing at 7.50 a.m.?

MARY WILL BE TAKING THE BUS AND GOING TO WORK.

6. What will Mary have done by 1.05 p.m.?

MARY WILL BE PICKING UP WORKING AGAIN.

7. What will Mary's sister have done by 6.20 p.m.?

MARY'S SISTER WILL BE PICKING UP PAMELA AT THE NURSERY.

8. Will Mary have arrived home by 6.51 p.m.?

MARY WILL BE ARRIVING HOME.

9. What will Mary be doing in the evening?

MARY WILL BE HAVING DINNER, WATCHING TV, ETC.

10. By what time will Mary have already gone to bed?

MARY WILL BE GOING TO BED AT MIDNIGHT.

# Homework

Answer the questions completely

1. What will you be doing tomorrow at 4:00 a.m.?

I WILL BE SLEEPING.

2. By what time will you have already woken up?

WILL BE HAVE WAKE UP AT 5:30 A.M.

3. What will you be going to work tomorrow at 8:00 a.m.?

WILL NOT BE GOING TO WORK AT 8:00 A.M.

4. What time will you be having lunch tomorrow?

I WILL BE HAVE LUNCH AT MIDDAY.

5. With whom will you be having lunch?

I WILL BE HAVE LUNCH ALONE.

6. Where will you be going tomorrow at 6:00 p.m.?

I WILL BE GOING TO WORK.

7. By what time will you have had dinner tomorrow?

WILL BE HAVE HAD DINNER AT 9:00 P.M.

8. By what time will you have gone to bed tomorrow?

WILL BE HAVE GONE TO BED AT 10:00 P.M.

Based on the picture on the first page of this unit, match the departments and their definitions

a. Purchasing

( H ) It manufactures the products.

b. Advertising

G ( C ) It sends the products to the clients.

c. Sales

A ( G ) It buys supplies for the company

d. Financial services

( K ) It pays the staff.

e. Training

( F ) It hires new employees

f. Personnel

C ( A ) It sells the products.

g. Distribution

( B ) It runs publicity campaigns.

h. Production

( J ) It sends invoices to the customers

i. Quality

( E ) It organizes training courses

j. Customer accounts

( D ) It organizes the company's budget.

k. Wages and salaries

( I ) It checks the quality of the products

l. After sales services

( L ) It provides service to the clients who have bought the company's products

# Homework

## 1 Complete the sentences below with Future Continuous and Future Perfect

- a. At this time next year, he will be studying at Cornell University. (study)  
b. They will have eaten by the time you arrive. (eat)  
c. By this time next week, Mike will have finished his term paper. (finish)  
d. They will have planted the corn by the time you get there. (plant)  
e. I will have slept by the time you get out of the shower. (sleep)  
f. When we get there, they will be preparing our sandwiches. (prepare)  
g. I will have washed my supper by the time you come. (have)  
h. At this time tomorrow I will be lying on the beach. (lie)  
i. By midnight they will have left the cinema. (leave)  
j. Will you be sleeping tomorrow morning at 7:00? (sleep)  
k. By next Christmas, we will have been here for eight years. (be)

## 2 Complete the sentences below using Future Continuous and Future Perfect

- a. When you come will have done my homework  
b. Next year at this time, I will be returning  
c. By the next time I see you, I will have finished my course  
d. In two months will be getting my money  
e. By the time they reach the finish line, they will have done their race  
f. I will have finished my homework by 2:00 o'clock afternoon  
g. Tomorrow morning at 7:00  
h. When he's 40 will be retired

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete with Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

- a) I'm sure they will have completed the new road by June. (complete)
- b) If you come at noon, we will have had lunch. (have)
- c) We will be travelling in South America at this time next year. (travel)
- d) I will have been in this country for two years by next January. (be)
- e) If you come before six, I will have finished work in the garden. (work)
- f) He says that before he leaves he will have seen every show in town. (see)
- g) It probably will have rained when you get back. (rain)
- h) Tomorrow afternoon we will have flown over the Caribbean. (fly)
- i) If he hasn't begun to study yet, he certainly will have learnt his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
- j) By this time next month all the roses will have died. (die)
- k) Perhaps by that time he will have learned that it's better to cooperate than fight. (learn)
- l) I hope they will have repaired this road by the time we come back next summer. (repair)
- m) I wonder what I will have done by this time next year. (do)
- n) " Will you use your dictionary this afternoon?" (use)  
"No, you can borrow it if you want."
- o) Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea. Scientists are trying to save it, but by the time they've found the answer the city probably will have sunk. (sink)
- p) By the end of next year I will have worked for him for 45 years. (work)
- q) James will have heard for Australia quite soon. He has got a job there. (leave)
- r) "Did you say you wanted help picking apples? I could come in October."  
"We will have picked them all by then." (pick)

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous or Future Perfect tenses.

- By January will have started to read
- They will have planted the corn by the time you get there
- If you come late, will wait time for nothing
- In three years, will have come back to my home
- Don't come at 3 o'clock because will have many things to do
- She will have read that book twice by the end of the month
- I guess
- I think will have pass in the exam

Make sentences with:

Future Continuous

- Aff. JACK WILL BE WORKING  
 Int. WILL JACK BE WORKING  
 Neg. JACK WILL NOT BE WORKING

Future Perfect

- Aff. JACK WILL HAVE STUDIED  
 Int. WILL JACK HAVE STUDIED  
 Neg. JACK WILL NOT HAVE STUDIED

What are the advantages and disadvantages of participatory management?

In which department of a company would you like to work? Why?

MANAGEMENT OR IT BECAUSE I HAVE ABILITY WITH THIS



# Unit Twenty-Five

# 25

ANGRY

RICH

BAD

POOR

BORED

STRANGE

SAD

DELICIOUS

GOOD

UPSET

HAPPY

Adjectives // adverbs // any // some // no



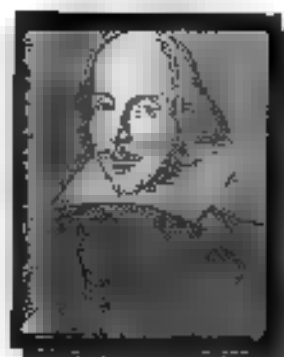
The beginning of Brazilian television was not the result of *careful* planning and marketing. On the contrary, Assis Chateaubriand, who *ventured* in this experiment in September 1950, did so against the explicit *advice* of USA experts



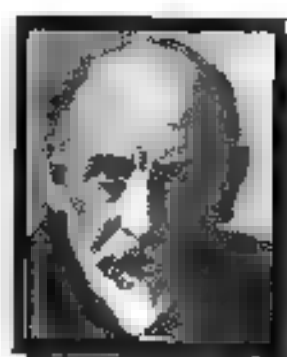
Brazil only had 300 TV sets at the time. The technology simply was not there, but Chateaubriand wanted to use the prestige of television for the *benefit* of his own media empire.



At first, the Brazilian TV professionals wanted to prove that they were not inferior to the North-American professionals. They performed international *drama masterpieces* like Shakespeare and Pirandello.



William Shakespeare



Luigi Pirandello

It was in this initial *stage* that the first experiments with *soap operas* began. They were an adapted mixture of American soap operas, and Brazilian radio soap operas which already had existed since 1941.



Scene from 'Days of our lives' (a famous American soap opera)

**\*Errata.** To perform, to go through or execute in the proper, customary or established manner.  
To realize - to understand clearly.  
e.g. Sorry, we have just realized that he made a mistake.



After lunch one day, Stavros Niarchos and Aristotle Onassis, the Greek *shipowners*, were walking past a *carsalesroom*.



Aristotle Onassis



"I must buy a new Rolls Royce", said Niarchos

"So must I", said Onassis.

They went in. Niarchos bought *the latest* and most expensive car in the shop. Onassis bought the same model.

"That's two hundred and twenty thousand dollars each. How would you like to pay for them?"

"Just send the *bill* to my office.", said Onassis. "I'll pay for both cars."

"No, no", said Niarchos. "It's my turn. You paid for the coffee at lunch. Send the bill to my office."

## VOCABULARY EXPLANATION REGARDING THE TEXTS

### Text 1

careful

ventured

advice

benefit

his own

media empire

drama master pieces

soap operas

with much attention

participated in something new

what a person should or shouldn't do

profit, interest

of himself

big and powerful communication company

classical theater plays

TV programs like Days of our Lives

### Text 2

shipowners

carsalesroom

the latest

bill

people that have many ships

store that sells cars

the most recent

what you have to pay in a store or restaurant

## English Grammar

### A) Some (Somebody/Someone/Something)

We use these words in

#### 1 Affirmative sentences:

e.g. At the supermarket I buy **some** milk, **some** meat and **some** chocolate.  
There is **somebody** waiting for you at the top of the stairs.

#### 2 Interrogative sentences in:

##### a. Offers

e.g. Would you like **some** coffee?

##### b. Requests

e.g. Could you lend me **some** money?

##### c. Situations that you expect the answer "YES"

e.g. Why are you so sad? Has your boyfriend said **something** to you?

### B) Any (Anybody/Anyone/Anything)

We use these words in

Interrogative sentences (except for offers, requests or situations that you expect "YES" as an answer).

e.g. Do you have **any** siblings?

2 Negative sentences (with the presence of negative words: *not, never, without, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom*).

e.g. I am **without** **any** money.  
I **seldom** travel to **any** cities in Florida.  
I **do not** have **any** doubts.

3 Affirmative sentences when the context is "it doesn't matter".

e.g. You can buy this CD at **any** Planet Music store. And then have it.

4 Alternative sentences (after a word: *if*).

e.g. If **anyone** disagrees with me, they'd better speak now.

## Extra Information

### C) No (Nobody/No one/Nothing)

We use these words in

I Negative sentences (without the presence of negative words)

e.g. I ~~don't~~ have any questions. or I have **no** questions

I am *without* any money. or I am with **no** money.

Obs. The word 'NONE' we use without a noun.

e.g. Do you have questions? \_\_\_\_\_

No, I have no questions. or I have **none**.

## Extra Information

### ADJECTIVES

Definition. They are words that give a characteristic to a person or a thing

What color is your house? - It is **white**.

What is your mother like? - She is **tall, chubby** and she has **blue** eyes.

There are some adjectives in English that end in **-ING**. These adjectives give information about the person or the thing that causes a reaction.

There are some adjectives in English that end in **-ED**. These adjectives give information about the person or the thing that suffers a reaction

e.g. -What's the matter with John?

- He's reading a very **boring** book. That's why he looks so **bored**.

(The book causes a reaction, so it's **borING**. John suffers a reaction, so he's **borED**.)



## ADVERBS

**Definition.** They are words that give a characteristic to a verb, an adjective or another adverb

e.g. I can write **very fast** ("Fast" gives information about the verb "write")  
 British and American schools **extremely** good ("Extremely" gives information about the adjective "good")  
 Carl Lewis could run **extremely fast**. ("Fast" gives information about the verb "run", extremely gives information about the adverb "fast")

## ADJECTIVES

He is a **good** teacher  
 Sarah was **desperate**.

## ADVERBS

He teaches **well**  
 Sarah looked for her son **desperately**.

**Obs.1** Many times we can form an adverb by adding the suffix **-ly** to an adjective

e.g., normal - normally; extreme - extremely; careful - carefully

**Obs.2** Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some of them are adjectives  
 e.g. friendly silly lovely

**Obs.3** Some words are both adverbs and adjectives  
 e.g. fast, hard, late.

Ted *works* very **hard** (adverb) Ted is a **hard** worker (adjective)  
 Jack *drives* very **fast** (adverb) Jack is a **fast** driver (adjective)  
 Jim *always* **arrives** late (adverb) Jim is **late** again (adjective)

**Obs.4** The adverbs **hardly** and **lately** have completely different contexts from the adverbs **hard** and **late**. **Hardly** means **very little** and **lately** means **recently**.

Speak up please. I can **hardly** listen to you (= I can listen to you very little)  
 I *haven't* watched TV **lately** (= I haven't watched TV recently)

**Obs.5** There are some verbs in English that require the use of adjectives (Linking Verbs) **be / get / become / seem / look / feel / sound / taste / smell**.  
 I **am** happy. He **got** rich. He **became** angry. She **seems** sad. You **look** good today. I **feel** great. He **sounds** bored. This food **tastes** delicious.  
 That meat **smells** strange



## THE POSITION OF ADVERBS

There are three positions that adverbs and adverbial phrases can occupy in sentences, *front position* (at the beginning of a clause), *mid position* (before the verb or part of the verb, and *end position* (at the end of a clause)

### **A) Front position**

This is the normal position only for connectors (*however moreover, therefore*). When other adverbs occupy this position, it is for some special purpose, e.g. for emphasis or when we use -ly adverbs to explain the speaker's attitude (*Frankly, I think the whole idea is nonsense*)

### **B) Mid position**

This is the normal position for

- single word adverbs of indefinite time frequency (*often, never*,
- *adverbs expressing time relationships* (*already, just, soon, still* but some adverbs of indefinite time (*eventually, recently*), can also be in front or end position,
- focusing adverbs (*also, even, just, only, merely*) when they refer to the verb,
- intensifying adverbs (*almost, hardly, quite, rather, utterly*), when they refer to the verb.

### **C) End position**

This is the normal position for

- adverbs of manner (*badly, slowly*)
- adverbs of place (*here, abroad, away*)
- adverbs of definite time (*tomorrow*

## SEQUENCE OF ADVERBS

1 Normally adverb of manner + adverb of place + adverb of time;  
e.g. He drove his car **slowly** (manner) **on the road** (place) **yesterday** (time).

2 Verbs that indicate movement place + manner + time;  
e.g. He went to **the movies** (place) **by car** (manner) **last night** (time).

### Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with **SOME ANY NO**.

- a) Would you like SOME whiskey?
- b) I ought to go to the supermarket. There's NO sugar left.
- c) If you want to eat raw fish, you can go to ANY Japanese restaurant.
- d) SOME people like fish, but others don't.
- e) You look confused! Do you have ANY questions?
- f) Have you ever traveled to ANY foreign country?
- g) I have SOME opinions about that, because I don't like this topic.
- h) We didn't buy ANY flowers.
- i) Can I have SOME milk in my coffee, please?
- j) I haven't got ANY money. Can you lend me some?
- k) You can cash these traveler's checks at ANY bank.

### Reading and writing

Complete the text below with **ADVERBS** or **ADJECTIVES**.

Heleen is a very (slow / slowly) student. Her brother, on the other hand, learns (rapid / rapidly). His name is John. Although John is a (good / well) student, he doesn't drive very (careful / carefully), because he always wants to arrive (quick / quickly) at school. He always does his homework very (good / well). Yesterday they didn't go to school because it was snowing (heavy / heavily). Due to this (heavy / heavily) snow, everything was closed.

### Reading and writing

Choose the right adjective

- a) Do you easily get (embarrassed / embarrassing)?
- b) I enjoyed the football match. It was quite (exciting / excited).
- c) We were all (horrified / horrifying) when we heard about the accident.
- d) It was a really (terrifying / terrified) experience and afterwards everybody was (shocked / shocking).
- e) The film was (fascinated / fascinating).

## Homework

Listen and complete with the correct word.

1. My school works got worse and worse. Unless I \_\_\_\_\_ I'll have to redo my exams in the summer.  
a) get well  
☒ b) improve  
c) increase  
d) get back
2. If you work for someone, then you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a slave  
b) unemployed  
c) an employer  
☒ d) an employee
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ around this town is quite beautiful.  
☒ a) countryside  
b) scene  
c) nature  
d) country
4. He's always telling me what to do. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cruel  
☒ b) bossy  
c) helpful  
d) charming
5. His parents gave him everything he asked for. He was thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) disturbed  
b) ashamed  
c) neglected  
☒ d) spoilt
6. I still feel like smoking a cigarette even though I \_\_\_\_\_ smoking two years ago.  
a) gave in  
☒ b) gave up  
c) gave over  
d) completed
7. He wants to get to the top before he is thirty. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tall  
☒ b) ambitious  
c) intelligent  
d) industrious
8. John always arrives on time. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) careful  
b) boring  
☒ c) punctual  
d) timeless

# Homework

1 Complete the sentences below using no, any, some.

- There is NO sugar in your coffee
- There are not ANY pictures on the wall.
- I bought SOME cheese but I did not buy ANY bread
- I'm thirsty. Can I have SOME water, please?
- "Look at the birds!" "Birds? Where? I can't see ANY birds."

2 Complete the sentences below using some or any + one of the words in the box.

photographs friends batteries language air letters

- This evening I'm going to write SOME LETTERS.
- I do not have a camera, so I can't take ANY PHOTOGRAPHS.
- Do you speak SOME foreign LANGUAGE?
- Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with SOME FRIENDS - of mine
- The radio is not working. There are no ANY BATTERIES in it.
- It is hot in this office. I am going out for SOME fresh AIR.

3 Fill the gaps with something somebody, anything anybody nothing, nobody

- She said SOMETHING to me but I didn't understand it.
- Do you know ANYTHING about politics?
- SOMEONE has broken the window. I don't know who.
- I am looking for my keys. Has ANYBODY seen them?
- "The party is empty!" "There is NOBODY there."
- "Do not call me anymore!" "I have NOTHING to talk to you."

# GRAMMAR

Student's name. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the sentences with **SOME / ANY / NO**.

- a) I couldn't make an omelette because there were NO eggs
- b) I couldn't make an omelette because there weren't ANY eggs.
- c) It was a public holiday, so there were NO shops open
- d) May I have SOME Coke, please?
- e) This test is so simple' ANY student can solve these questions.

Complete the sentences with the right adjective for each situation

- a) The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
  - 1) The film was disappointing
  - 2) We were disappointed with the film.
- b) Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it  
(exhaust-)
  - 1) She enjoys her job but it's often tiring
  - 2) At the end of a day's work, she is often exhausted.
- c) It's been raining all day I hate this weather. (depress-)
  - 1) This weather is depressing
  - 2) This weather makes me depressed
  - 3) It's silly to get depressed because of the weather.
- d) Clare is going to the U.S. next month. She has never been there before  
(excite)
  - 1) It will be an exciting experience for her.
  - 2) Going to new places is always exciting
  - 3) She is really excited about going to the U.S.



Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct word

- a) This tea tastes a bit strangely (strange strangely)  
b) I always feel happy when the sun is shining (happy happily)  
c) The children were playing happily in the garden. (happy happily)  
d) The man became violent when the manager of the restaurant asked him to leave (violent violently)  
e) You look terrible. Are you all right? (terrible terribly)  
f) There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it properly (proper properly)  
g) Our holiday was too short. The time passed very quickly (quick / quickly)  
h) I cooked this meal special for you, so I hope you like it. (special specially)

Based on the rules of adverbs, choose the correct alternative

1.  
a) Already, I have finished the test.  
b) I have already finished the test. ✓  
c) I have finished already the test.  
d) I already have finished the test.
2.  
a) I yesterday went to the beach.  
b) I went yesterday to the beach.  
c) I went to the beach yesterday.  
d) Yesterday went to the beach.
3.  
a) He's rich, he's sad however.  
b) He's rich, he's however sad.  
c) He's rich however, he's sad.  
d) He's however rich, he's sad.
4.  
a) I prepared dinner calmly last night at home.  
b) I prepared dinner last night calmly at home.  
c) I prepared dinner at home last night calmly.  
d) I prepared dinner calmly at home last night. ✓

# Unit Twenty-Six

# 26

Past Perfect Tense

Past Continuous Tense





The Longs decided to own a big house. It needed some repairs and redecoration. The house was sold at reasonable prices. Weeks went by and later that day they found out whom the house had once belonged to and the terrible things that had happened there.

People were  
buried in the  
garden.



People were  
killed in this  
house!



The first sign of trouble came after they had redecorated the house. At night they heard strange voices. The voices whispered people had been killed in the house and buried in the garden. Shortly after this, Mrs Long learned from a neighbor that the house had belonged to Mr. Taplow. The man had been found guilty of killing several people. Some said that the bodies were buried in the garden.

## Extra Information

### The Past Continuous Tense

**A Definition** The past continuous tense is characterised by the presence of **WAS/WERE + V-ING**

It is used to express

1. An action that was **happening** at a certain point in the past. The subject was in the middle of the action.

*Brad wakes up at 7:40 a.m. He takes a shower from 7:30 to 7:45*

Based on the fact that this is Brad's routine, we suppose that yesterday Brad did the same things. So:

Yesterday at 7:40 a.m. Brad was taking a shower

(This sentence indicates that at this time Brad was in the middle of the action of taking a shower.)

2. An action that was **interrupted** in the past.

e.g. While Brad was taking a shower, his wife called him.

3. Descriptions of background details when telling a story

e.g. Brad went to work. It was a warm day. The sun was shining.

### B Conjugation:

Affirmative:	Brad/They	+	was/were	+	working.
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verb
Interrogative	Was/Were	+	Brad/they	+	working?
	auxiliary verb		subject		main verb
Negative:	Brad/They	+	was/were	+	NOT +
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verb

## The Past Perfect Tense

A. *Definition* The past perfect tense is characterised by the presence of **HAD** + **PAST PARTICIPLE**

It is used to express

1. An action that happened before another action in the past.

*Brad wakes up at 7.30 a.m. He takes a shower from 7.30 to 7.45. His wife, Kim, wakes up at 8.00 a.m.*

Based on the fact that this is Brad and Kim's routine, we suppose that yesterday Brad and Kim did the same things. So...

When Kim woke up at 8.00 a.m., Brad had already taken a shower

## 2. Thoughts or indirect speech

e.g. "I forbade my son to go out yesterday", Brad said

Brad said that he had forbidden his son to go out the day before.

They thought they had passed the test

He knew that he hadn't been there before

## B. Conjugation

Affirmative:	Brad	had	taken a shower
	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb
Interrogative:	Had	Brad	taken a shower?
	auxiliary verb	subject	main verb
Negative:	Brad	had	taken a shower
	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb

## Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below using the **Past Continuous Tense** and the **Simple Past Tense**.

- Her father was watching TV when the telephone was ringing (ring)
- While the president was traveling, the people were protesting themselves against the new economical programme (manifest)
- The children were playing while their mothers were shopping (shop)
- When you called me, I was taking a shower (take)
- I didn't go to your house yesterday because it was raining a lot (rain)
- I was doing everything right when the noise disturbed me (do)
- Many people were sleeping when the earthquake stroke (sleep)
- Where was your father going yesterday at 3:00? (go)
- He was scared, lost in the woods. The wolves were howling (howl)

Complete the sentences below using the **Simple Past** and **Past Perfect Tense**.

- They didn't recognize (not/recognize) me because I had changed the color of my hair (change)
- Some people called (call) me, but I had already left (already/leave)
- Had you already watched (already watch) this movie when I invited you to watch it with me? (invite)
- The teacher corrected (correct) the exercises that the students prepared (prepare)
- They captured (capture) the thief when they finally decided to report it. (decide)
- I saw (see) that we had taken the wrong road. (take)
- He thought (think) that he had turned the lights off (turn)
- She couldn't tell me that she had studied this subject before. (study)
- They mentioned (mention) they had run away from prison 2 years before. (run)



## Verb tenses general review.

### 1 Present Continuous:

a) specific present moments: I am attending an English class now

Key words now at the moment this \_\_\_\_\_ at present / today

b) programmed future situations. He is working tomorrow

### 2 Simple Present:

a) Routines/Habits He normally withdraws little money from the bank

b) Present opinions He thinks British and American is a very good school.

c) Personal information Where does he live? - He lives in Los Angeles.

Key words always never normally usually sometimes every etc

### 3 Simple Future:

a) Not certain situations. Perhaps he will run for a public office next year

b) Spontaneous decisions Tea or coffee? - I will have tea, please

c) Promises. Trust me I will do it as soon as I can.

d) Future unchangeable statements. Many people will die all over the world.

Key words tomorrow next tonight etc

### 4 Future with am, are, is + going to:

a) Certain but changeable situations I am going to buy vegetables tomorrow

b) Programmed decisions. What's this bucket for? I'm gonna wash my car

### 5 Simple past:

a) Actions that started and finished in the past I went to the beach last week

b) Historical facts in the past Chinese people invented powder

Key words yesterday last ago dates in the past

### 6 Present perfect:

a) Unfinished actions that started in the past I've worked here for a year

b) Actions that have a connection with the present. I've lost my wallet.

c) Recent events He has just left

Key words since ever already yet etc

### 7 Conditional sentences:

a) If + simple present, future (will)

b) If + simple past, present conditional (would + infinitive without "to")

c) If + past perfect, present perfect conditional (would + have + past participle)

# Homework

Listen to the CD and complete the text with the following vocabulary

- |             |                 |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| - ahead     | be glad to      | - happened  | - have murdered |
| - hear that | <del>know</del> | - live in   | - much          |
| - nightmare | - serious       | - upset you | - what sort of  |



Neighbor: Well, how do you like it here?

Mrs. Long: Oh, since we have got the house redecorated, it's much nicer to live in, but there are still a few things that bother us.

Neighbor: Oh what sort of things?

Mrs. Long: It has nothing to do with the house. It's just that our daughter doesn't sleep well. I mean, she has nightmares.

Neighbor: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

Mrs. Long: Uh, do you mind if I ask you something?

Neighbor: No, of course not. Go ahead.

Mrs. Long: What do you know about the people who lived here before?

Neighbor: Not very much. Nobody has ever stayed here since all those murders that happened 26 years ago.

Mrs. Long: Murders? What murders?

Neighbor: But I thought you knew. This house once belonged to a man who's supposed to have murdered several women right here in the kitchen.

Mrs. Long: What? Are you serious?

Neighbor: Oh dear, I hope I haven't said anything to upset you.

## Homework

Complete the sentences below with the most correct verb tense (simple present, simple past, present perfect, simple future, future with to be + going to, past continuous, past perfect or conditional sentences,

- a) Mr Smith always GOES out of town on business. (go)
- b) Last night, when you called me, I <sup>WAS</sup> WATCHING TV (watch)
- c) My father said he WILL BUY fruits tomorrow. (buy)
- d) Erica ~~WENT~~ WENT dancing last night (go)
- e) Peter STUDIES every night. (study)
- f) When the teacher left school at 5 p.m., the children <sup>HAD</sup> GONE home already. (go)
- g) Since he was a kid, he <sup>HAD</sup> STUDIED French. (study)
- h) Last Saturday, while my father was working in the garage I <sup>WAS</sup> DROOK beer with some good friends of mine (drink)
- i) Yesterday, I DONT SLEEP because of a personal problem (not/sleep)
- j) I think I WILL NOT GO to the movies tonight. (not/go)
- k) When I arrived home, my sister <sup>HAD</sup> LEFT ~~LEFT~~ ALREADY (leave/already)
- l) Yesterday, she PLAYED the piano for us (play)
- m) What would you do if you WON the lottery? (win)
- n) If he had known Claudia before, he <sup>WOULDN'T HAVE</sup> WENT ~~WENT~~ MARRIED UNTIL Susan. (not/marry)
- o) I always BEGAN my day with a big breakfast. (begin)
- p) Today, when the door bell rang at 8.30 a.m. I <sup>WAS</sup> WAS SLEEPING (sleep)
- q) Before I had the chance to ask her, my excellent secretary <sup>HAD</sup> TYPED all the letters (type)
- r) Now, if you insist, I think I WILL ACCEPT your invitation. (accept)

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete with the past perfect and the simple past tense

- He wanted to know what HAD HAPPENED to his sister (happen,
- What did he say he HAD DONE with the money? (do)
- She KNEW (know) that she HAD MADE a serious mistake (make)
- The man TOLD (tell) me that he HAD MADE the murderer (make)
- Yesterday, Martha SAID (say) that she HAD MET that man somewhere before. (meet)
- Before the police caught the murderer, he HAD ALREADY KILLED already/kill) five people.
- He SAID (say) he WAS SEARCHING (search) for the book for a long time
- Before I came home, my mother HAD ALREADY LEFT (leave already)
- She knew that he WAS LYING to her (lie)

Complete with the past continuous tense.

- What WERE you DOING yesterday at 8 p.m.? (do)
- I WAS WATCHING TV. What about you? (watch)
- Yesterday at 8 p.m., I WAS PLAYING football (play)
- The birds WERE SINGING when I woke up this morning. (sing)
- It WAS RAINING a lot while Hank was crying (rain)
- When you were 5 years old, I WAS ALREADY WORKING (already, work)
- Why ARE you NOT KISSING her if you don't love her? (kiss)
- I WAS WONDERING if you could help me. (wonder)



# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- a) If I had your address, I WOULD HAVE WRITTEN to you. (to write)
- b) If you HAD ASKED me, I would have helped you. (ask)
- c) Our class MEETS three times a week. (meet)
- d) If we had money, we WOULD HAVE TRAVELLED to Hawaii. (travel)
- e) I WAS LIVING here for many years. (live)
- f) If I HAD KNOWN how to swim, I would go with you. (know)
- g) The teacher <sup>IS</sup> GOING to correct the tests now. (go)
- h) We HAD STOPPED studying Japanese last year. (stop)
- i) If she had learned the truth, she <sup>WOULD BE</sup> WOULD BE very angry. (be)
- j) The man TOLD (tell) me that he HAD SEEN a ghost. (see)
- k) If you HAD TURNED off the light, we will be in the dark. (turn)
- l) Before they HAD WORKED (work), they <sup>HAD HAD</sup> HAD HAD lunch. (have lunch)
- m) At the moment, she <sup>IS</sup> DOING nothing. (do)
- n) You <sup>HAVE NOT</sup> HAVE NOT finished your homework yet, have you? (Not/finish)

Write down your opinion about these topics. Do you believe in ghosts? Do you believe in spirits? What is your concept of reincarnation? What do you think will happen after death?

I DON'T BELIEVE, THAT'S IT

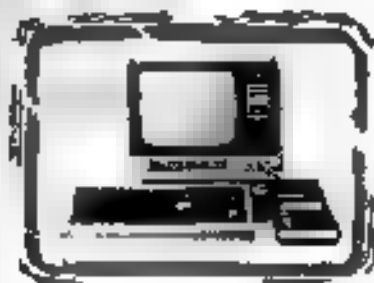
# Unit Twenty-Seven

# 27

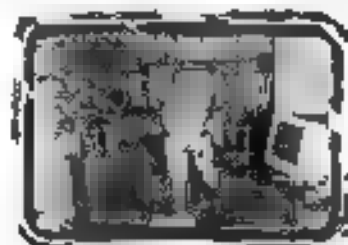


Computers and Society

## Listen



Computers have had great impact on modern society and have caused many changes in a short time. It is sometimes difficult to believe that the first computers were created during the late 30s, and during that time, they were used mainly for scientific *research* in government and universities.



Computer technology has *developed* very quickly and has greatly influenced modern life. In fact, by the 70s, computers were used for applications that were *previously unthinkable*. They became helpful to all kinds of *office tasks*, in *retail stores*, supermarkets, schools and libraries.



Computers are now commonly found in *household appliances* such as dishwashers or microwave ovens. Microcomputers or personal computers have become very common in both business and at home.

## Vocabulary

research: detailed study on a subject  
developed: improved, made progress  
previously: in the past

office tasks: office activities  
retail stores: public shops  
household: domestic  
appliances: equipment

### *Reading and Conversation*

What do you think about computers? Read the statements below and tell the class your opinion about them

1. I think computers are very important for society because they allow us to develop researches much faster than before; besides that computers can file a lot of information that can be useful in our day-by-day life.
2. I think computers, although they symbolize progress, can cause many problems such as addiction, tendon diseases, pornography, unemployment, etc.
3. I hate computers because I hate to depend upon a machine in order to do all my activities.
4. I can't imagine my life without a computer; I surf on the Internet to acquire updated information, I chat on the Internet to make new friends, I organize my schedule using some software, etc.
5. I use my personal computer for many things, for instance I use word processors to type essays, monographs and letters, I look up information on Internet, I depend upon it to do all office tasks, etc. On the other hand, I think it's awful to know that machines are becoming more important than human beings.
6. Computers are useful just as a source of leisure activities. I play solitaire, I read funny jokes, I play games, etc.

## TO SPEAK TO TALK TO SAY, TO TELL

### A) TO SPEAK / TO TALK

These verbs are used to express a general conversation, a nonspecific topic

#### I. To speak / spoke, spoken, speaking

##### a. Languages:

e.g. My father can speak Japanese very well.  
Can you speak English?

##### b. On the phone:

e.g. Hello, may I speak with Susan, please?  
She's been speaking on the phone for hours!

##### c. Formal monologues.

###### i. Speeches and discourses:

e.g. The President spoke to the people on TV last night

###### ii. Conferences and lectures

e.g. The spokesman has spoken to the audience for over an hour

###### iii. Parents speaking to their children, giving advice

e.g. How old were you when your parents spoke about sex the first time?

#### 2. To talk, talked / talked, talking

##### a. Dialogues or informal situations:

e.g. We talked about computers in our last conversation class  
She wanted to talk to me about the party last night  
It is not polite to talk when you are at the table

Obs. We normally use the prepositions TO, WITH (AmE), ABOUT right after the verbs TO SPEAK and TO TALK

## Extra Information

### B) TO SAY / TO TELL

These verbs are used to express a specific message

#### 1. To say / said / said / saying

a. We say a specific message; the listener is not mentioned:

e.g. He said, "I went to Paris last year."

specific message

He said (that) he had gone to Paris the year before.

specific message

b. We say to the listener a specific message in direct speech:

e.g. He said to me, "I went to Paris last year."

listener

specific message

#### 2. To tell / told / told / telling

a. We tell a listener a specific message; the listener is always mentioned:

e.g. He told me, "I went to Paris last year."

listener

specific message

He told me (that) he had gone to Paris the year before

listener

specific message

Obs. The listener can be expressed by: names of persons, object pronouns (me / you / him / her / it / us / you / them) or indefinite pronouns (someone / anyone / no one / somebody / anybody / nobody).

e.g. Mary told John (that) she was going to retire that year.

Phil told us (that) he could play the piano very well.

Don't tell anyone about this.

b. We tell: the truth, a lie, the time, a story, a joke:

e.g. My mother has taught me to tell the truth all the time.

Pinochio is a fairy tale about a wooden boy who told lies all the time.



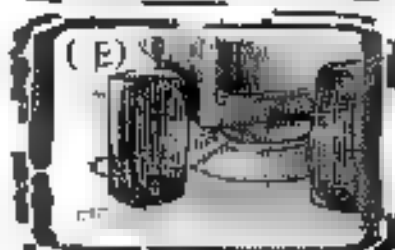
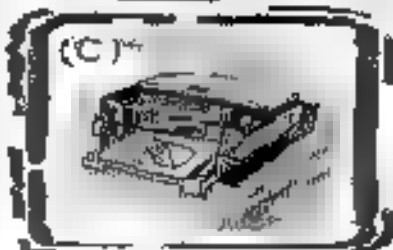
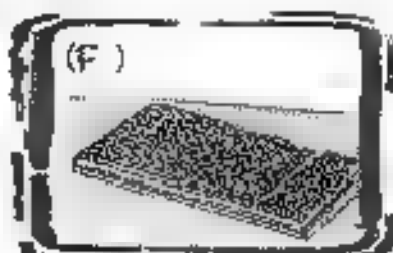
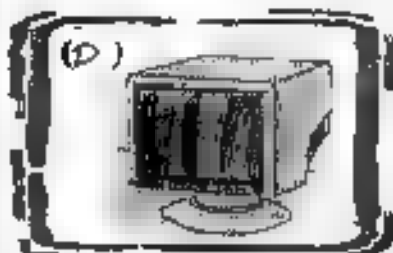
## Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the verbs TO SPEAK, TO TALK, TO TELL, TO SAY. Don't forget to conjugate them!

- a) This is a secret, please don't TELL anybody else
- b) Excuse me. What did you SAY?
- c) Excuse me. Do you SPEAK English?
- d) Let's meet somewhere and TALK about this.
- e) I just don't understand what you're TALKING about.
- f) Hello? Is this 402 3285? Who am I SPARKING to please?
- g) Don't you remember anything I've TOLD you?
- h, I didn't understand anything he SAID.
- i) Truer words have never been TOLD.
- j) He SAID a very funny joke last night.

## Matching

Match the words and the pictures



- a) floppy disk  
b) mouse

- c) printer  
d) screen

- e) speakers  
f) keyboard

# PASSIVE VOICE

When we are more interested in the *subject* - what people and things do - we use Active Voice:

Mr. Morrison buys a new car every year.  
 Subject      verb      object      adverb

But when we want to say what *happens* to people and things - we use the Passive Voice ⇒

BE + VERB PAST PARTICIPLE

A new car is bought every year

In most cases, you do not need to mention an agent in passive sentences (by), only if it is important to know who performs an action. Do not include an agent unnecessarily

A new car is bought every year by Mr. Morrison

## A. Simple Present (*am/is/are + Past Participle*):

They speak English - English is spoken.  
 I don't eat vegetables. - Vegetables aren't eaten.

## B. Present Continuous (*am/is/are + being + Past Participle*):

John is washing two dogs. Two dogs are being washed.  
 We are painting the house. The house is being painted.

## C. Simple Past (*was/were + Past Participle*):

She didn't invite me - I wasn't invited.  
 Suzy ate the apples. The apples were eaten.

## D. Past Continuous (*was/were + being + Past Participle*):

Somebody was watching me - I was being watched.  
 My father was printing the papers. The papers were being printed.

## E. Future (*will be + Past Participle*):

Someone will tel. you when the time comes. - I will be told when the time comes.  
 Sam will play the guitar tomorrow night. The guitar will be played tomorrow night.

## F. Future (*to be going to + be + Past Participle*):

She is going to post the letters. The letters are going to be posted.  
 They aren't going to call her - She isn't going to be called.

## G. Present Perfect (*have/has + been + Past Participle*):

Have you told Mary? - Has Mary been told?  
 He has drunk much beer. - Much beer has been drunk.

## H. Past Perfect (*had + been + Past Participle*):

After the pupils had finished their exercises, they went away.  
 After the exercises had been finished, the pupils went away.

## I. Used to, supposed to (*be + Past Participle*):

Used to write poems. - Poems used to be written.  
 They are supposed to close the door. The door is supposed to be closed.

## J. May, might, can, could > Be + Past Participle

She ought to send the letters. The letters ought to be sent.  
 They must finish this work. This work must be finished.  
 We can play the piano. - The piano can be played.



## Reading and writing

Change the following sentences from Active to Passive Voice.

a He didn't take the book

THE BOOK WASN'T TAKEN

b I used to study English very much when I lived in the U.S.A

ENGLISH WAS USED TO BE STUDIED VERY MUCH WHEN I LIVED IN THE U.S.A

c. Does anybody play chess here?

CHESS WAS PLAYED BY ANYBODY HERE?

d. He must pay the bill before December. <sup>PAID</sup>

BILL WAS PAID MUST BE PAID BEFORE DECEMBER

e. He used to paint beautiful pictures.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES USED TO BE PAINTED

f She will leave the tickets in the box.

TICKETS WILL BE LEFT IN THE BOX

g. Mr. Jones manages the export division

THE EXPORT DIVISION IS MANAGED

h. We are supposed to water the plants once a week.

THE PLANTS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE WATERED ONCE A WEEK

i The police are capturing the thieves.

THE THIEVES ARE CAPTURED

j He is supposed to take medicines

MEDICINES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN

k. Everyone could hear the cries of the child

THE CRIES OF THE CHILD COULD BE HEARD

l. They will sign the contract tomorrow

THE CONTRACT WILL BE SIGNED TOMORROW

m. The police have arrested the thieves.

THE THIEVES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

# Homework CD

CD

Listen to the CD and complete the text below with the following vocabulary.

- dishwashers - applications prominent interchangeably due to
- synonyms - physical - data - exclusively - envision context
- hardware - however - whereas - software - multitude appliances

- Electronic DATA processing and data processing are two terms which are really different; HOWEVER they now have become SYNONYMOUS and are used INTERCHANGEABLY
- Some words associated with computers are not new, but are used almost EXCLUSIVELY in a computer related CONTEXT
- HARDWARE are the actual PHYSICAL parts of the computer, WHEREAS SOFTWARE is the term used to refer to computer programs.
- Many jobs are performed by computers, they carry out a MULTITUDE of tasks
- Computers, DETO their importance in society, play a PROMINENT role in modern life.
- We use computers for APPLICATIONS that were difficult to imagine 30 or 40 years ago. The uses computers will have in the future are also hard to ENVISION
- Computers can be found in household APPLIANCES such as ovens or DISH WASHERS.



# Homework

1 Change the sentences below from Active to Passive Voice

a. John wrote that letter

THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN

b. She was cleaning the bedrooms when I arrived

THE BEDROOMS WERE BEING CLEANED WHEN I ARRIVED

c. The maid has broken the glasses.

THE GLASSES WERE BROKEN

d. Fire destroys forests.

FORESTS ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE

e. Will you find my cat?

WILL MY CAT BE FOUND?

f. They are sending Mr. Smith to Europe on a special mission.

MR. SMITH WAS SENT TO EUROPE ON A SPECIAL MISSION

g. Did the audience enjoy the concert?

THE CONCERT WAS ENJOYED BY THE AUDIENCE

h. I have put the chairs into room 10

ROOM 10 WAS FURNISHED WITH CHAIRS

i. People ought to fill out the form completely

THE FORM WAS TO BE FILLED COMPLETELY

j. Are they eating the cake?

IS THE CAKE BEING EATEN?

k. They can't hold the meeting in that room.

THE MEETING CANNOT BE HELD IN THAT ROOM

l. Were they watching TV when you called?

WERE THEY WATCHING TV WHEN YOU CALLED?

m. They won't sing Reggae.

THEY WILL NOT BE SINGING REGGAE

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

This unit discussed about the advantages and disadvantages of computers.  
Give your opinion about the advantages and disadvantages of these topics

- death penalty

ADVANTAGES ARE: JUSTICE, DETERRENT

DISADVANTAGES ARE: DEATH IS FINAL - IF SOMEONE IS INNOCENT THEY CAN NEVER BE REVERD DOES NOT DISCOURAGE CRIME.

euthanasia

ADVANTAGES ARE: PAINLESS, STOP THE PERSON'S SUFFERING, SAVE FAMILY MONEY

DISADVANTAGES ARE: IT'S MURDER, DID I KNOW I WOULD THINK IT COSTS A LOT OF MONEY.

- abortion

ADVANTAGES ARE: NO CHILD, YOU HAVE A CHOICE TO CHANGE YOUR LIFE, MOVE ON AND HAVE A CHILD WHEN YOU ARE READY THEREBY GIVING IT THE BEST CHANCE IN LIFE

DISADVANTAGES ARE: DECIDING ON WHAT YOU ABORT, YOU COULD NOT HAVE A LIFE, YOU HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE AFTERMATH AND YOUR BELIEFS, MORALS, ETHICS, CONVICTIONS ARE

- legalization of drugs

ADVANTAGES ARE: THE ONES THAT ARE ALREADY ON DRUGS WILL OVERDOSE AND DIE.

DISADVANTAGES ARE: WAITING OUT THE FIRST MONTH ON SO WHEN THE DRUGS ARE ALLOWED TO BE SOLD AND CAUSE A WAVE.

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

There were a lot of changes at Modern Reader Magazine this year. Read the notes for an article for the employee newsletter and then complete the article. Use the passive form of the verbs in the box.

## Newsletter

Last Year  
20 employees  
10 computers  
One floor  
English only  
Print and recorded editions  
John Crandon, managing editor  
Hours: 9:00 - 6:00  
Vacation: 10 days

This year  
40 employees  
20 computers  
Two floors  
English, Spanish and Japanese  
Print only  
Nora Gilbert, managing editor  
Hours: 9:00 - 5:00  
Vacation: 14 days

appreciate<sup>t</sup>      build<sup>s</sup>      buy<sup>t</sup>      discount<sup>es</sup>      hire  
increase<sup>t</sup>      publish<sup>y</sup>      reduce<sup>t</sup>      replace<sup>s</sup>

We have many exciting changes to celebrate at Modern Reader this year. During the year, twenty new employees WERE hired, and ten new computers WERE bought for the new staff. Of course, this meant we needed more room, so in July, new offices WERE built for us on the second floor.

What started this growth spurt? Partly the success of Modern Reader English-speaking readers, and partly our new foreign-language editions. As most of you know, our first Spanish and Japanese editions of Modern Reader WERE published this year, and they have already found a large audience. Unfortunately, our recorded edition WAS discontinued last month because of lack of interest.

In November, we were sad to say good-bye to John Crandon, who decided to retire. In December, John WAS replaced by Nora Gilbert, our new managing editor, and we give her a warm welcome.

Finally, some changes in our workday. Working hours WERE reduced, and vacation days WERE increased this year.

I know these changes WERE appreciated by our families, who got to see us more. We look forward to seeing what exciting changes next year will bring.



# Unit Twenty-Eight

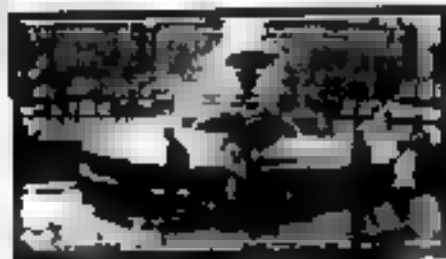
# 28

A collage of black and white images related to London. The top left shows a double-decker bus. The top right shows a crowded street with many people. The middle left shows a clock tower. The middle right shows a bridge. The bottom left shows a clock face. The bottom right shows a bridge. The text 'Unit Twenty-Eight' and '28' is overlaid on the top right.

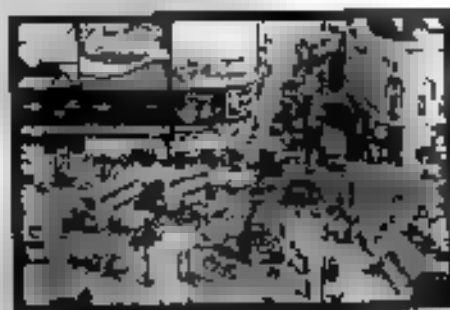
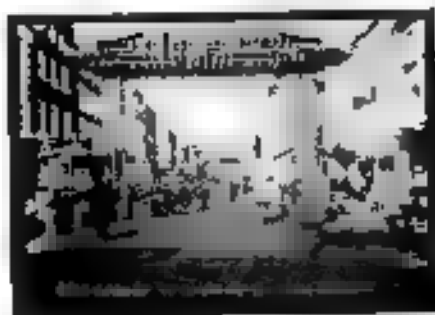
London,  
Modal Verbs



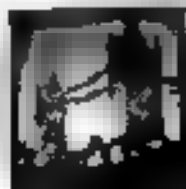
## LONDON - A CITY FOR ALL SEASONS



There can hardly be another city anywhere in the world which is *cosmopolitan* and yet also a *microcosm* of the nation of which it is a part. No British town or city is "more English" than London. It is an almost perfect reflection of the British way of life and yet a visit to London can be like a world tour.



London is the home to people from all corners of the world and it is possible to *sample* something of their *lifestyle* in their part of London, in their community, and in their cafes and restaurants offering their local food and drink. London *unites* Britain and the rest of the world.



It is not correct to talk of a "London atmosphere", because there is *no such thing*. Every part of this *huge* city has its own distinct 'atmosphere'.

An *understanding* of the history of the city can explain this phenomenon. London *developed* slowly, *spreading outwards* as numerous small towns and villages *merged* together.

*Even today*, the 'special atmosphere' in any one of the different areas can often be explained by reference to its *historical background*.

## VOCABULARY

cosmopolitan  
yet  
microcosm  
to sample  
lifestyle  
unites  
no such thing  
huge  
understanding  
developed  
spreading  
outwards  
merged  
even today  
historical background

influenced by people from all over the world  
still  
place with characteristics of a much larger place  
to get an idea  
the form someone lives  
connects, brings together  
nothing like it  
enormous, gigantic  
comprehension  
became larger or more advanced  
growing  
to the outside direction  
combined  
independently of what has happened  
historical past

## Extra Information

### London's History

- 43 AD - the Romans founded Londinium.
- 11<sup>th</sup> Century - reign of William I - the Conqueror - construction of the Tower of London.
- 1666 - Great Fire of London - destruction of many buildings.
- 17<sup>th</sup> Century - London was redesigned. Influence from the Huguenots from France. Neighboring areas were swallowed up by London.
- 18<sup>th</sup> Century - Reign of Queen Victoria - buildings were symbol of the Great British Empire.
- 20<sup>th</sup> Century - Immigrants from all over the world influence London.



## MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs: they express specific situations (requests, offers, abilities, etc.)

Auxiliary verbs: they express the tense (past, present, future)

Modal Verb	Expression	Example
1 Can	a ability b informal permission c informal request	Can you play the piano? Can I use your telephone? Can you lend me your eraser?
2 Could	a past ability b polite permission c polite request	Pete could play soccer very well. Could I use your telephone? Could you lend me your eraser?
3 May	a polite permission b polite request	You may use my telephone. May I borrow your eraser?
4 Might	c strong possibility	It may rain tomorrow.
5 Must	a weak possibility b obligation c logical conclusion	It might rain tomorrow. You mustn't smoke in the hospital. He got married. 'He must be crazy.'
6 Should	a advice b expectation	You should study more. I've studied a lot. I should get a good grade on the test. (I expect to get a good grade.)
7 Would	a offer b wish c invitation	Would you like a cup of coffee? I would like some beer, please. Would you like to dance with me?
8 Shall	a invitation b proposal	Shall we dance? Shall I open the door for you?
9 Ought to	a obligation	Children ought to respect their parents.
10 Need (Br E.)	a obligation (negative or interrogative sentences, after if or with negative words)	You needn't study for the test; it's a trap. No one need be afraid of traveling by plane. Need I give a tip to bartenders in London? No, you needn't give a tip to them. If he wants to marry me, he need only ask me.
11 had better	= should	I'd better go now. (= I should go now.) You'd better put a coat on. (= You should put a coat on.)



Modal verbs have some special characteristics. In order to understand them, let's make a comparison between modal verbs and the other verbs.

### OTHER VERBS

1. They have infinitive form  
e.g. to work, to go, to speak
2. They use auxiliary verbs  
e.g. Do you work at Britain?  
Did you go to school yesterday?  
Has he spoken to her recently?
3. They are conjugated  
e.g. He works every day (S present)
4. When we use two of these verbs, the second verb is used in the infinitive with "to" or gerund (-ing)  
e.g. I like studying English  
I need to work tomorrow  
She wants to be rich  
I stopped smoking last week

### MODAL VERBS

1. They have no infinitive form  
e.g. Can, could, may  
(incorrect to can, to could, to may)
2. They don't use auxiliary verbs  
e.g. Can you play tennis?  
(incorrect: Do you can play tennis?)  
Could you help me?  
(incorrect: Did you could help me?)
3. They are not conjugated  
e.g. He can cook very well.  
(incorrect: He cans cook very well.)
4. After modal verbs we use the second verb in the infinitive without "to"  
e.g. You must stop smoking.  
(incorrect: You must to stop smoking)  
Would you like to dance?  
(incorrect: Would you o like to dance?)  
Exception: You ought to study a lot

## Reading and writing

Complete sentences with the most appropriate modal verb.

1. CAN I open the window? It's pretty hot here (permission)
2. It MIGHT rain this afternoon. I am not sure (possibility)
3. WOULD you like to have a cup of tea? (offer)
4. Good idea! But SHALL I make it? I know best now (proposal)
5. COULD you change a dollar? (polite request)
6. Come on, we HAD hurry to get there in time (obligation)
7. CAN I bring along a friend? (permission)
8. The school is empty. It MAY be the school holiday (possibility)
9. CAN you phone me tomorrow? I need to talk to you (request)
10. You MUST be hungry. You haven't eaten all day (logical conclusion)
11. COULD you get me a seat on the train to London? (polite request)
12. WOULD you like to go out with me tonight? (invitation)
13. WOULD you like a glass of red wine? (offer)
14. SHALL we invite those ladies over there? (proposal)
15. You MAY not shout in public! (obligation)

## Conversation

Student A: Tell student B that you have some kind of illness.

Student B: Give some pieces of advice to student A, using "HAD BETTER".

Reverse roles

## Conversation

Repeat the exercise before, but now use the modal verb "OUGHT TO".

## Conversation

Student A: You are a waiter/waitress. Greet your customers and after that offer them whatever you want.

Student B: Order whatever you want.

During this activity you are supposed to use at least 5 different modal verbs.

Reverse roles

# Homework

# London

Summarize the text about London in more or less 50 words.

London has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world, and its popularity has increased over the years as a result of economic growth. London has a diverse population that includes a wide range of peoples, cultures, and religions and even 300 languages are spoken within the city.

Use modal verbs to complete the following sentences, considering the information in parentheses.

1. Can you play tennis? (ability)
2. You should hurry, if not you will be late. (advice)
3. Dear child, it's late. You must go to bed now. (obligation)
4. Can I smoke in there? (permission)
5. I am really tired. shall we go home? (proposal)
6. Pavarotti can sing very well. (ability)
7. Can you speak English? (ability)
8. shall we go to the movies tonight? (proposal)
9. He must be tired. He worked all night long. (logical conclusion)
10. I think she should take her medicine. (advice)
11. Could you lend me some money? (polite request)
12. Martin must to study more to improve his English. (obligation)
13. You must not smoke in the hospital. (obligation)
14. Can I suggest something? (permission)
15. He must be the best. He's won all the matches. (logical conclusion)
16. You must take your passport when you travel to Italy. (obligation)
17. Frank asked me if he could finish this task by 100. (obligation)
18. Bill must to stop translating all the time! (obligation)
19. I must start packing my suitcases. (= should)
20. The doctor said that he may be dead by now! (probable event)



Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write sentences using the modal verbs below. Do not copy the sentences that were given as examples. Use your imagination, guys!

### Can

ability: CAN YOU PLAY TENNIS?  
permission/request: CAN I USE YOUR ROOM  
offer: CAN I HELP YOU

### Could

past ability: REMAN COULD PLAY GO. TON JERRY WELL  
polite request: COULD YOU LEND ME YOUR CELL PHONE  
offer: \_\_\_\_\_

### May/might

possibility: THE SCHOOL IS EMPTY. IT MAY BE THE SCHOOL HOURS  
permission: YOU MAY USE MY CAR

### Must

obligation: YOU MUST NOT SMOKE IN A PUBLIC  
logical conclusion: YOU MUST BE HUNGRY. YOU HAVEN'T EATEN ALL DAY

### Shall

invitation/proposal: I AM REALLY TIRED. SHALL WE GO HOME?  
offer/suggestion: \_\_\_\_\_

### Should

advice: YOU SHOULD HURRY, IF NOT YOU WILL BE LATE  
probable event: \_\_\_\_\_

### Would

offer: WOULD YOU LIKE A CUP OF COFFEE  
invitation: WOULD YOU LIKE TO DANCE WITH ME?



Write short dialogues for the following situations:

- at a hotel reception - at a travel agency - at work

In each dialogue you ought to use 5 different modal verbs

At a hotel reception

A: HERE'S YOUR ROOM KEY, IT NUMBER 13, ON THE FIFTH FLOOR.

B: OK, I THINK THAT'S EVERYTHING, THANKS.

A: YES, IT'S OPEN THERE

B: OK. AND THE HOTEL IS OPEN ALL NIGHT?

A: YES, OF COURSE, WE HAVE 24 HOUR RECEPTION

B:

A:

B:

At a travel agency

A: WELL, MAYBE WE DON'T HAVE TO PLAN HOLIDAY THAT CAREFULLY

B: JUST LEAVE NOW WITHOUT PLANNING ANYTHING,

A: SURE, WHY NOT? WE'VE LOST TO OTHER TRAVEL AGENTS

B: RIGHT I'M GOING TO PACK MY BAGS NOW?

A:

B:

A:

B:

At work

A: MAY YOU HAVE SOMETHING FOR ME

B: YES

A: WOULD MANY THINGS FOR YOU

B: OK

A: BUT THE JOB

B:

A:

B:

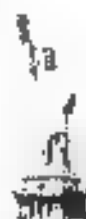
# Unit Twenty-Nine

# 29

New York,

phrasal verbs, modifiers, quantifiers

## New York



New York is *truly* urban. It is noisy, dirty, aggressive and *overwhelmingly* energetic. There is no other city in the world quite like it. You might *end up* loving it, or hating it, but it's impossible to feel indifference towards it.



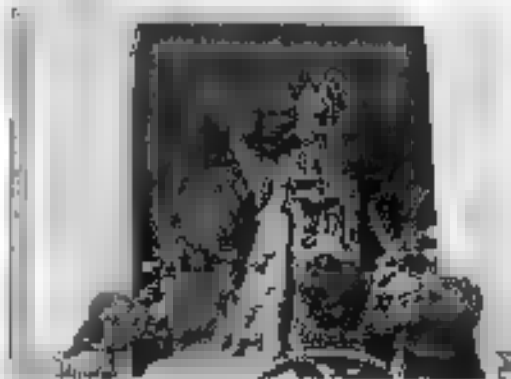
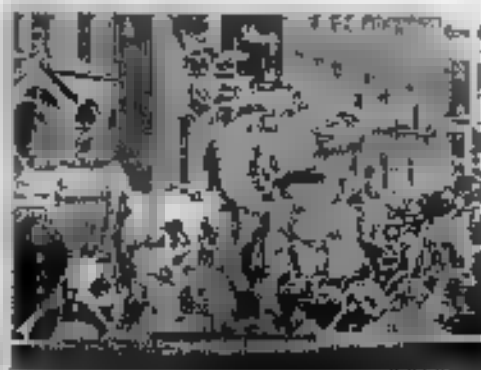
There is one person whose love for his *hometown* should qualify him for a space on the *New York Convention and Visitor Bureau* payroll. What Woody Allen hasn't *portrayed* about his favorite city on cinema screens around the world probably *isn't worth* knowing.

Apart from Manhattan, *Annie Hall* and *Hannah and Her Sisters*\*, the city has proved a *worthy backdrop* for many more successful films, not to mention endless TV cop series. *No wonder* New York feels familiar the minute you *set foot* in it.

\*Names of films



New York is a network of neighborhoods, each with its distinctive ambience that can make the mere crossing of a street a few small steps for the tourist, but a series of giant strides in terms of cultural transition.



Ever since New York became the principal port of immigration for the world's *huddled masses*, various ethnic groups *settled* and reestablished traditional ways *and means* in specific areas. Chinatown *hums* of old Hangchow, for example, while the atmosphere in Little Italy, on the other side of Canal Street's discount stores, is almost *Neapolitan*, as different from the next door Orientals as chalk from *dolcelatte*. During the Chinese New Year celebrations in February or the September Festa di San Gennaro, the respective national *flavors* are so exclusive that you will be convinced that the New York Times are additional editions specially *flown in* for the American tourists.

## Vocabulary

*truly* = very

*overwhelmingly* = extremely

*end up* = to finish by becoming

*towards* = in relation to

*hometown* = city where you were born

*New York Convention and Visitor Bureau* = organization that promotes New York City

*payroll* = list of payment

*portrayed* = shown

*isn't worth* = isn't important

*apart from* = besides

*worthy* = significant

*backdrop* = inspiration

*endless* = infinite

*no wonder* = it's not a surprise

*set foot in* = get in contact with

*mere* = simple

*strides* = transformations

*ever since* = since the beginning

*huddled masses* = concentration of people

*settled* = colonized

*ways and means* = habits

*hums* = low continuous sounds

*Hangchow* = geographical region of China

*Neapolitan* = similar Naples

*next door* = neighbor

*as different as chalk from dolcelatte* = as different

as chalk and cheese = completely different from

*flavors* = tastes

*flown in* = sent by plane



## PHRASAL VERBS

**A) Definition** Phrasal verbs are idiomatic combinations of a verb and an adverb (up, down, out, along, off, away, etc.) a verb and a preposition (about, for, of, after, from, with, to, on, at, etc.) or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition.

a verb and an adverb: to look up

**normal meaning** = to direct one's eyes upwards

e.g. I looked up and I saw many birds flying.

**Idiomatic meaning** = to consult words or other information within a book of facts

e.g. I look up difficult words in the dictionary.

a verb and a preposition: to fall for

**idiomatic meaning** = to fall in love with

e.g. Jack fell for Ingrid at the moment he saw her the first time

a verb with both an adverb and a preposition: to put up with

**idiomatic meaning** = to bear a situation without complaining

e.g. I can't put up with your constant mistakes any more. You are fired!

### B) Using a phrasal verb and an object (complement)

1. If the object (complement) is a clause or a phrase, it sometimes stands between the verb and the adverb/preposition and sometimes after the adverb/preposition.

e.g. There was too much noise, so I turned **the radio** off.

There was too much noise, so I turned off **the radio**.

Obs.: There are some phrasal verbs that accept either one situation or the other. In order to know which ones are those, it is necessary to look them up in a phrasal verb dictionary.

2. If the object (complement) is an object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them), it goes between the verb and the adverb.

e.g. The radio was making too much noise, so I turned **it** off.

3. If the object (complement) is an object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them), it goes after the preposition.

e.g. Look at **me**! I'm talking to **you**.

preposition

preposition

The list below shows some examples of combinations of verbs and adverbs/prepositions. Those that are marked with an asterisk are phrasal verbs (idiomatic meaning)



## PHRASAL VERBS

### Examples

- \*Break down:** Sorry I am late, my car has **broken down**.
- \*Drop off:** I don't have my car here, could you **drop me off** near my house?
- \*Fill in/out:** Could you please **fill in/out** this registration form?
- \*Find out:** Sae is pretty sad. She has just **found out** that her husband's gay.
- \*Get up:** Every morning I **get up** at 7.30 a.m., I take a shower and go to work.
- \*Give up:** You must not **give up** studying English, it is very important for your future.
- \*Grow up,** Paul is 8 years old. When he **grows up**, he wants to be a pilot.
- \*Look after:** Nurses **look after** patients.
- Look at:** The young man **looked at** the young beautiful woman.
- Look for:** I'm **looking for** my keys, where are they?
- Look like:** She is very beautiful, she really **looks like** a famous film star.
- \*Look up:** I always **look up** difficult words **up** in the dictionary.
- \*Make up.** Don't **make up** lies. I know you weren't working until 11 p.m. yesterday.
- \*Pick up:** Stay home. I'll **pick you up** there at 7.30 to go to the movies.
- Put on:** **Put on** your coat, it's very cold outside.
- \*Speak up:** Could you **speak up**? I can't hear you.
- \*Take off:** **Take off** your coat and feet at home.
- Throw away:** I think I will **throw away** the old newspapers, there's nothing I can do with them.
- Turn on/off:** I **turned off** the light to sleep, my girlfriend **turned it on** again to read a book.
- Wake up:** The children are sleeping. Be quiet. Don't **wake them up**.

## Extra Information

**Modifiers:** words or group of words that give additional information about another word

- e.g. A São Paulo is big  
 B How big?  
 A It's extremely big

The word "extremely" is a modifier

	MODIFIERS	Spoken	Written	Positive	Negative	Synonym
1	Awfully	X(AmE)			X	very
1	Extremely	X	X	X	X	very
2	Overwhelmingly	X	X	X	X	very
2	Very	X	X	X	X	
3	Truly	X	X	X		very
3	Really	X		X	X	very
4	Pretty	X		X	X	very
6	Fairly	X(AmE)		X	X	less than very
4	Quite	X(BrE)		X	X	less than very
5	Rather	X	X		X	less than very

## Homework on CD

**Modifiers - Modifiers make adjectives more or less extreme.**

Listen to the CD and complete the gaps with the modifier used

- It's \_\_\_\_\_ hot in the summer
- The winters are either mild or \_\_\_\_\_ severe
- The interior is \_\_\_\_\_ wild and mountainous
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ puzzled
- It had been snowing \_\_\_\_\_ heavily
- It was getting dark and \_\_\_\_\_ cold
- My jaw was \_\_\_\_\_ frozen solid
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ true, I assure you



## Extra Information

**Quantifiers:** words that are used with a noun to express quantity.

Quantifiers	+	-	?	Positive	Negative	Plural noun	Sing. noun
*Many		X	X	X	X	X	
Few	X				X	X	

Do you have many friends? - No, I have few friends.

*Much		X	X	X	X		X
Little	X				X		X

Do you drink much water? - No, I drink little water.

A few	X			X		X	
A Little	X			X			X

He spoke few words about this topic. = He spoke almost nothing.

He spoke a few words about this topic. = He spoke some words.

There is little sugar left. = It's time to go to the supermarket and buy some.

There is still a little sugar left. = It's not necessary to buy some yet.

A lot of	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Plenty of	X			X	X	X	X
Several	X			X		X	

I have many friends. I have a lot of / plenty of / several friends. (spoken)

Some	X		X	X	X	X	X
Any	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No		X		X	X	X	

I buy some fruits at the grocer's. I can buy it at any store. / I have no money.

Would you like some tea? Do you have any doubts? I don't have any doubts.

More	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Less	X			X	X		X

More people are dying of hunger and less potable water is found year after year.

Most	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fewer	X			X	X	X	

Most women are getting better jobs and fewer men are chauvinist nowadays.

Every	Each one of a group of things or people						
All	The complete quantity of						

Every student has a book. / All students have a book.

**Make your own examples with quantifiers!!!**

\*Much/Many especially in negative sentences and questions. In positive sentences a lot (of) is more usual. Much is unusual in positive sentences in spoken English.

## Homework

According to the examples on the previous pages, match the verbs and their definitions.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| a. Break down  | ( K ) Be similar to                            |
| b. Drop off    | s ( G ) Become older                           |
| c. Fill in out | S ( S ) Begin/stop working by a switch control |
| d. Find out    | G ( C ) Complete something such as paper       |
| e. Get up      | ( L ) Consult books of facts                   |
| f. Give up     | ( I ) Direct the eyes in direction of          |
| g. Grow up     | D ( D ) Discover                               |
| h. Look after  | G ( O ) Dress                                  |
| i. Look at     | H ( R ) Get rid of                             |
| j. Look for    | E ( N ) Give a ride                            |
| k. Look like   | M ( M ) Invent                                 |
| l. Look up     | B ( B ) Leave a person, an object somewhere    |
| m. Make up     | E ( E ) Leave the bed                          |
| n. Pick up     | Q ( F ) Quit                                   |
| o. Put on      | C ( Q ) Remove                                 |
| p. Speak up    | S ( J ) Search, try to find                    |
| q. Take off    | T ( T ) Stop sleeping                          |
| r. Throw away  | R ( H ) Stop working, fail to work             |
| s. Turn on/off | H ( H ) Take care of                           |
| t. Wake up     | P ( P ) Talk loudly                            |

Summarize the text about New York in more or less 70 words.

NEW YORK CITY IS THE MOST POPULOUS CITY IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH ITS METROPOLITAN AREA RANKING AS ONE OF THE LARGEST URBAN AREAS IN THE WORLD. FOUNDED AS A COLONIAL TRADING POST BY THE DUTCH IN 1625, IT HAS BEEN THE LARGEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1990, AND WAS THE FIRST CAPITAL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. LOCATED ON ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NATURAL HARBORS, NEW YORK IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR CENTERS OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE. NEW YORK ALSO EXERCISES GLOBAL INFLUENCE IN MEDIA, POLITICS, EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT, ART, FASHION AND ADVERTISING. THE CITY IS ALSO A MAJOR CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, HOSTING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.



# Homework

Read this notice the owner of an apartment for rent put on a bulletin board at the local university. Underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs. Then draw an arrow from the adjective or adverb to the word it is describing.

## APT. FOR RENT

Students. Are you looking for a special place to live? Come to 140 Grant Street, Apt. 4B. This apartment is absolutely perfect for two serious students who are looking for a quiet neighborhood, just 15 minutes from town. The lovely apartment is in a new building. It is a short walk from the bus stop. The express bus goes directly into town. At night the bus hardly makes any stops at all. You can walk peacefully through the wonderful parks on your way home. The rent is very affordable. Call for an appointment 555-5050. Don't wait! This apartment will rent fast.

A Many different people went to see the apartment described in the exercise above. Complete their comments about the apartment. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses.

- 1 I am very interested. I think the apartment is VERY NICE (extreme nice)
- 2 I was expecting much bigger rooms. I was NOT DISAPPOINTED (terrible/disappointed)
- 3 I thought it would be hard to find the apartment, but it wasn't. It was SURPRISING EASY (surprising easy)
- 4 I think it's a great place and the price is very reasonable. I am sure it will rent FAST (incredible fast)
- 5 I thought the notice said it was a quiet place. I heard the neighbors CLEANLY (very clear)
- 6 I heard them, too. I thought their voices were UNUSUALLY LOUD (unusual loud)

B Fill the gaps below with the words that can't be used to complete the sentences correctly.

1. Patty has \_\_\_\_\_ assignments.  
a. three b. several c. some d. a lot of e. too much f. too many
2. Jack has \_\_\_\_\_ homework too.  
a. three b. several c. some d. a lot of e. too much f. too many
3. Ann is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ rings.  
a. three b. several c. some d. a lot of e. too much f. too many
4. Sue is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry.  
a. three b. several c. some d. a lot of e. too much f. too many

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a short composition using at least 10 different phrasal verbs (you can also use combinations with the normal meaning).

I WAS BROUGHT UP IN A SMALL TOWN IN THE COUNTRYSIDE  
GROWING UP IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OFFERED US A LOT OF  
ADVANTAGES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. THE ONLY PROBLEM WAS THAT  
WE OFTEN GOT INTO TROUBLE AS WE MADE UP STORIES THAT  
WE ACTED OUT AROUND TOWN. I CAN REMEMBER ONE PARTICULAR  
ADVENTURE IN PARTICULAR: ONE DAY AS WE WERE COMING BACK  
FROM SCHOOL, WE CAME UP WITH THE IDEA THAT WE WERE  
MAKING OUT THAT WE WERE PIRATES LOOKING FOR TREASURE.  
MY BEST FRIEND TOLD ME THAT WE WERE OUT AS PIRATES  
IN THE DUSK WE ALL RAN FOR COVER AND PICKED UP A  
NUMBER OF ROCKS TO USE FOR AMMUNITION AGAINST THE SAID  
AS WE GOT NEARBY TO PUT TOGETHER OUR PLAN OF ACTION

Write a short composition using at least 5 different modifiers.

MY FRIEND IS EXTREMELY UGLY, HE IS VERY QUIET  
OTHER PEOPLE SAY ABOUT MY FRIEND HE IS REALLY UGLY  
AND PARTLY DEAF





Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a short composition using at least 10 different quantifiers.

~~My~~ my mother has many things in her room  
she don't have much money but she has a lot of  
things, some things she don't like but some things  
with my mother love some. anything is a beautiful  
thing for my mother

Read again the texts about London and New York. After doing this, write a short composition about which city you would rather visit.

# Unit Thirty

# 30

General Review

This is an extract from an article in The Sunday Times. It may help you if you mark the 'True or False' questions before you read it. Then, with these questions in mind, read through the text quickly, guessing any words you don't understand.

True or False? Give reasons for your answers, based on the text.

- 1 People with lots of friends and acquaintances do not suffer from loneliness.
- 2 Young women who have suddenly stopped working in order to have children often suffer from loneliness.
- 3 People who get divorced after very bad marriages never want to see each other again.

Old and young, single and married, rich and poor, anyone can be lonely, irrespective of the number of friends, family and social contacts they actually have. Some people are happy with one or two close friends; others are lost without a crowd, and others still are lost in a crowd.

According to a poll specially commissioned for 'The Sunday Times Magazine' approximately 25 per cent of the population are lonely, with women, the elderly, the young, the single parent, the widowed and the unemployed most at risk. Middle-aged married men with jobs and cars are the least likely to be lonely. Young mothers at home with children under five are particularly vulnerable to loneliness and depression, especially if the transition from working wife to housebound mother has been a sudden one.

Elderly people, particularly those who move to a new area on retirement, may be isolated from their families and friends; illness, disability and fear of going to a nursing home can turn ordinary persons into prisoners in their own homes. Teenagers' natural shyness and self-consciousness may make them awkward in the company of their peers and the opposite sex. Single parents feel cut off from a couple-orientated society. Divorce can be shattering to the self-esteem. Divorced people may miss the companionship of even the most unsatisfactory marriage as, of course, do the widowed. With so many social contacts being made through work, unemployment can also lead to loneliness.

(The Sunday Magazine, December 11, 1983)

## Vocabulary

lonely unhappy because you are alone

irrespective = independent

poll a survey

commissioned asked to prepare

unemployed not working

elderly people who are old

widowed no longer married because a husband died

unemployed not working

most at risk = with more chances to suffer

the least likely the least possible

housebound not able to leave home

a sudden one = a surprise

retirement plan to stop working and rely on money saved

self-consciousness concern about what other people think about you

awkward not easy

peers people of the same age

cut off separated

shattering destroying

self-esteem

companionship a friend or relationship



## GENERAL REVIEW

1. Complete the sentences below using **Will** or **Would**.

- a. If I were you, I WOULD TELL him the truth (tell)
- b. He will help (help) us, if she comes.
- c. If she studied hard, she WOULD PASS her examinations. (pass)
- d. You WOULD HAVE (have) a lot of practice in speaking Spanish if you had gone to Mexico
- e. If I see her, I will give her your message. (give)

2. Complete the sentences below with **used to** / **to be supposed to**

- a. He USED TO SMOKE 40 cigarettes a day. (smoke)
- b. You WOULD BE here yesterday morning. (be)
- c. They WERE TO PLAY the piano when they were children. (play)
- d. I was supposed to travel next week. (travel)

3. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate **Relative Clause**

- a. The noise that you hear is only our dog fighting.
- b. "The man who has no imagination has no wings" (Muhammad Ali)
- c. There is the lady whose purse was stolen
- d. The city where we went was amazing.

4. Complete the sentences below using **Future Continuous** and **Future Perfect**

- a. Tomorrow at this time I will be flying to Italy. (fly)
- b. By this time tomorrow I will have flown to Italy. (fly)
- c. When you arrive, she will be cooking lunch. (cook)
- d. By June he will have written his second novel. (write)

5. Choose the correct alternative

- a. Jeff is an (intelligent, intelligently) student
- b. Does it always rain so (heavy, heavily) here?
- c. Why do you walk so (slow, slowly)?
- d. My little brother paints (beautiful, beautifully).
- e. Our last lesson was very (hard, hardly)

6. Complete the sentences below with **Simple Past**, **Past Continuous** or **Present Perfect**

- a. When she called us we were correcting our exercises (correct)
- b. She says that she lost her pocketbook (lose)
- c. He came back from his trip few days ago. (come back)
- d. They were watching television when the light went out (go)

# Homework

7. Complete the sentences below with Simple Past or Past Perfect

- a. She HAD TOLD tell) me his name after he HAD LEAVE (leave).  
 b. He WAS DOING (do) nothing before he HAD SEE (see) me.  
 c. Before we WENT (go) very far, we found that we HAD LOST (lose) our way.  
 d. When we HAD ARRIVED (arrive), the party HAD ALREADY BEGAN (already begin).

8. Change the following sentences from Active to Passive Voice 27

- a. Mr. Smith had seen an accident when he arrived at home.  
WHEN HE ARRIVED AT HOME HE HAD SEEN AN ACCIDENT  
AN ACCIDENT HAD BEEN SEEN  
 b. I will find a new house for your son.  
A NEW HOUSE WILL BE FOUND FOR YOUR SON  
 c. He has just finished the report.  
THE REPORT HAS JUST BEEN FINISHED  
 d. The mad dog bit the little boy.  
THE LITTLE BOY WAS BITTEN

9. Make sentences using the following modal verbs.

- a. May  
YOU MAY USE MY TELEPHONE  
 b. Had better  
YOU'D BETTER PUT A COAT ON  
 c. Must  
YOU MUSTN'T SMOKE IN THE HOSPITAL  
 d. Should  
YOU SHOULD STUDY MORE  
 e. Might  
IT MIGHT RAIN TOMORROW  
 f. Can  
CAN YOU PLAY THE PIANO  
 g. Could  
PAUL COULD PLAY SOCCER VERY WELL

# CHECK YOUR CONCENTRATION

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Identify and circle the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, write the correct form of the word or phrase on the line provided.

1 Most people who play basketball are normally more than 6 foot tall.

a

b

c

d

FEET

2 John is a boy who really likes playing soccer and your father likes it too.

a

b

c

d

MY

3 Amanda lived in America with her family since 1993.

a

b

c

d

HAS LIVED

4 I needed some money last year, so my friend ended some to me.

a

b

c

d

5 Peter is working at a beauty parlor in his hometown every day.

a

b

c

d

6 I asked the students if they had problems and they said they had no.

a

b

c

d

7 Mary doesn't study Japanese and her sister doesn't study it too.

a

b

c

d

8 Maggie going to travel to Africa by plane the day after tomorrow.

a

b

c

d

9 Jack, who is an English teacher in Japan, are married to Lisa.

a

b

c

d


10 The doctor said that I must to stop smoking as soon as possible.

a

b

c

d



### CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_

11 If it stops raining, I would go to the supermarket with you.

a b c d

12 If I was a rich man, I would travel all over the world

a b c d

13 I can't believe that you will can lift this heavy box without any help.

a b c d

14 Don't look for me like this, otherwise I will feel embarrassed

a b c d

15 Jill is the owner of a very big company in Chicago, work with her husband.

a b c d

16 By the time you arrive home, I will be slept.

a b c d

17 I don't have no siblings who live in this city

a b c d

18 He normally buys many avocados and many cheese at the supermarket.

a b c d

19 Nobody can interfere in your decision. It really depends of you

a b c d

20 She is the more beautiful girl I have ever seen in my life.

a b c d

## REGULAR VERBS

### Infinitive

### Past

### Past Participle

To answer	answered	answered
To ask	asked	asked
To call	called	called
To carry	carried	carried
To change	changed	changed
To close	closed	closed
To flirt	flirted	flirted
To happen	happened	happened
To hate	hated	hated
To help	helped	helped
To lie	lied	lied
To like	liked	liked
To listen	listened	listened
To love	loved	loved
To need	needed	needed
To open	opened	opened
To play	played	played
To repeat	repeated	repeated
To study	studied	studied
To talk	talked	talked
To try	tried	tried
To walk	walked	walked
To want	wanted	wanted
To watch	watched	watched
To work	worked	worked



## IRREGULAR VERBS

### Infinitive

### Past

### Past Participle

To be	was/were	been
To bear	bore	born
To beat	beat	beaten
To become	became	become
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To bet	bet (betted)	bet (betted)
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown
To break	broke	broken
To bring	brought	brought
To build	built	built
To burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
To burst	burst	burst
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To choose	chose	chosen
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To creep	crept	crept
To cut	cut	cut
To deal	dealt	dealt
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To eat	ate	eaten

To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee	fled	fled
To fly	flew	flown
To forbid	forbade	forbidden
To forget	forgot	forgotten
To forgive	forgave	forgiven
To freeze	froze	frozen
To get	got	got=Br, gotten=US
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone
To grow	grew	grown
To hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
To have	had	had
To hear	heard	heard
To hide	hid	hid (hidden)
To hit	hit	hit
To hold	held	held
To hurt	hurt	hurt
To keep	kept	kept
To kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)
To knit	knit (knitted)	knit (knitted)
To know	knew	known
To lay	laid	laid
To lead	led	led
To lean	leant (leaned)	leant (leaned)
To learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie	lay	lain
To light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To mean	meant	meant
To meet	met	met

To overcome	overcame	overcome
To put	put	put
To read	read	read
To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set	set	set
To sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)
To shake	shook	shaken
To shine	shone (shined)	shone (shined)
To shoot	shot	shot
To show	showed	shown (showed)
To shut	shut	shut
To sing	sang	sung
To sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sat	sat
To sleep	slept	slept
To smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
To speak	spoke	spoken
To speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)
To spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
To spend	spent	spent
To spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)
To spin	spun	spun
To spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
To spread	spread	spread
To spring	sprang	sprung
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To stink	stank	stunk
To strike	struck	struck (stricken)
To swear	swore	sworn

# BRITISH

To sweat	sweat (sweated)	sweat (sweated)
To sweep	swept	swept
To swim	swam	swum
To swing	swung	swung
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To understand	understood	understood
To wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)
To wear	wore	worn
To weep	wept	wept
To win	won	won
To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
To write	wrote	written

# AMERICAN